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How the Truce News Came to Steeltown

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

IT WAS no ordinary Sunday night in the Ingot Taproom, out near the mills.

At eight o'clock had come the flash of the signing of the truce in Korea. Steel workers and their wives, and even a few children, began drifting in.

The TV was shut off and couples danced to polkas from the juke box. It was a joyful crowd, festive and relaxed. A smiling, middle-aged woman in a peasant blouse lifted a beer glass and sang a gay song that had nothing to do with peace in Korea. But everyone joined in heartily.

That was how the peace news came to Steeltown. It was good news, greeted eagerly by the people here this week. It was welcome news—regardless of the grim forebodings by U. S. high officials and industrialists, regardless of the bitter reaction of the Wall Street Journal (July 28) that "this is no time for celebration."

It was the end of what people here call "America's most unpopular war"—a war no steel worker wanted even though production and jobs in the mills have risen to all-time peaks during these months of bloodshed.

The fact of the matter is that the war itself brought no direct benefits to the men and women in the mills. While the steel companies profited on lucrative war contracts, it is not true that the workers shared in this "blood money."

Only a small percentage of the 10,000,000 tons produced monthly in the nation's mills went into war material. During the peak year of World War II, only 12.7 percent of the nation's steel went into ordnance and other direct military usage. And the percentage during the Korean war was nowhere near that high.

Nevertheless, there are quieting fears among steel workers as to what the coming developments in the economy will mean for them.

There is today a resurgence of the fears expressed here a year ago during the election campaign—that a reactionary Republican administration in Washington means "the return of Hoover and Hoovervilles."

There is no confidence here that the Eisenhower administration can keep the economy going on an even keel, that markets will be found to maintain this most basic of industries.

This Calumet area, source of 20 percent of the nation's steel, is a giant ladle, tapped by the auto plants of Detroit, the shipbuilding docks of the Great Lakes, the railroad and road-building and farm equipment plants of Illinois and Indiana, the oil refinery and pipeline contractors of the Mississippi Valley.

This is where the main peacetime call for steel must come if this ladle is to maintain its annual 22,000,000-ton capacity production level.

But the bad news has been

coming in steadily, beginning months before the Korean truce. The most disturbing news is from the auto industry, which uses as much as 20 percent of the total steel supply.

This week, 11 out of the 18 top car producers reported a decline in production. Nash and Kaiser have cut output to the bone. The Packard, Hudson and DeSoto plants were reported laying off workers.

Although industry spokesmen still sound like a sales manager's pep talk, there are ominous signs.

Big hunks of the output from the steel mills here go into other kinds of rolling stock—tractors, locomotives, railroad cars, farm implements, trailers. These account for another 10 to 12 percent of the steel market.

But from Minneapolis-Moline, up in the Twin Cities, came word this week that its hay baler plant will be kaput as of Nov. 1, with 500 people laid off. And the big Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Ill., has already

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We, the People, Have Won a Truce—Now We Can Win World Peace

Signs of Depression— What's Labor Doing?

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

LABOR WILL HAVE to generate more political and economic heat than it has up to now if the country's workers are not to be hit with the full force of what threatens to be our worst depression. This is the consensus of pro-labor Washington economists who

have not been taken in by soft-soaping government handouts which give the impression of an unending vista of "good times."

Instead, a long hard look is being taken at some cold figures and at the prospects of peace time high employment. Most observers agree with the warning of Dr. Edwin C. Nourse, former head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, that we have "all the makings of a depression."

So far, however, there are no signs that the administration is doing anything to counter a depression or soften its effect. The letter sent to President Eisenhower by CIO President Walter Reuther, proposing steps to ward off heavy unemployment, seems to have been neatly filed away. Eisenhower's economic advisor, Arthur W. Burns, is supposed to be "studying the situation."

BUT BURNS, according to his own economic writing, subscribes to theory that there is no real way of knowing if a depression's on the way. He also believes there's no real way of countering a depression or its effects.

Thus far, the administration method seems to boil down to a modern version of the old Hoover "trickle down" theory—a theory embraced especially by George M. Humphrey, secretary of the Treasury. That's the theory that the best way to counter depression is to guarantee huge profits for big business and big banks. Then there will be enough "venture capital" available for investments.

That theory went bankrupt in

Hoover's day and it threatens to do even greater damage today. What is overlooked now as it was then is that if the domestic and foreign markets do not consume the products of farms, mill and mine there will be overproduction—and economic crisis.

There are already signs that this is beginning to happen, and these omens are expected to grow into grim reality, especially as arms spending declines with the end of warfare. Here are only some of the indications.

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL production has remained virtually stationary for the past four months. Even if it remained that way it would mean a rise in unemployment with the growing numbers of working class youth coming of age and seeking employment. But the industrial index cannot remain stationary for long; it must go up or fall—and there are few, if any, that would predict an upward swing.

Kingpin in any peacetime economy is auto. And here overproduction has already made its appearance. Even used cars are not selling, let alone new cars. Inventory accumulation has been estimated as 70 percent above normal. Shutdowns have already taken place among smaller companies and layoffs are feared among the larger ones after the summer.

The snowballing effect of layoffs in auto can be gauged by the proportion of products it consumes from other key industries. Auto consumes 20 percent of steel output ("defense" takes only 15 per

cent), 60 percent of rubber, 60 percent of glass and a big portion of non-ferrous metals. If steel is affected it will mean even a greater blow to coal mining which is already in a depressed state.

THESE ARE the decisive durable industries. Others are also falling: the Commerce Department recently announced a "substantial decline" in production of television, radio and electrical appliances. Non-durable consumer industries have been in the doldrums for a long time.

On top of this even construction of housing, where an acute shortage still exists, has fallen for the first time since the end of World War II. Latest government reports show a fall for the second month in succession.

Farm income continues to plummet, with the government getting set to institute acreage controls to cut down wheat production—at a time when the world is in dire need of bread.

A basic reason for this grim picture is the inability of the majority of the people to purchase. Auto is again a good example. According to the latest Federal Reserve Board study, 26 percent of all spending units (mainly families)—those with incomes of \$5,000 a year or over—bought 68 percent of all new cars in 1952. Those with \$4,000 annual incomes or over—41 percent of the population—bought 81 percent of all new autos. Those with less than \$4,000 annual income—59 percent of

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Joe Auto Worker's Tax Picture

By MAX GORDON

OSCAR WADE is glad the shooting is over, but wonders how he can now cut back on the huge increase in energy and muscle forced out of him on his job in the name of war sacrifice.

He is wondering, too, how to get out from under the crushing tax load foisted on him on the grounds the war had to be paid for.

Oscar Wade is a Chevrolet worker in Flint. It could be Detroit or Buffalo or Los Angeles. He could also be a steel worker in Pittsburgh a rubber worker in Akron, a miner in Charleston, an electrical worker in Lynn, or a railroad worker in Chicago.

He may not have the figures for all industry at his fingertips. But he knows from what he puts out every day, as well as from his aching, weary muscles, that in the last three years he has been pushed to fantastic limits of endurance and speed on the job. It was bad enough before the Korean War broke out. It's been worse since.

IF HE HAS the figures, here is what they show:

Before World War II, production per worker was pushed up about 2 percent a year. After the war, it ran about 3 percent.

In 1950, in only half of which the war was fought, it hit 5 percent.

This is for all production. In the big main industries of the trusts, it went way higher.

Oscar Wade, for instance, works on production of a single small part for Chevrolet. Last year, he and his work team turned out 800 of them a day. Now, a year later, they're up to 1400—an increase of 75 percent.

He gets a nickel more an hour in his pay envelope.

THE TAX SITUATION is also rough. When Oscar Wade was putting in a six-day week, they used to say the 6th day went to the government. This was really true for the single men. For Oscar, who has a wife and two kids, only half that sixth day's wage (at time and a half) was taken out of his pay envelope weekly for income taxes.

Now they've worked themselves out of the sixth day. But over a third of the fifth day's straight time of \$15.60 goes for the week's income tax deduction.

WHEN YOU FIGURE all the taxes—income, hidden taxes on all kinds of goods, state and local—a full day and a quarter goes to the government out of Wade's five days—or a cool thousand for the year.

Again, Wade may not have

the history of what happened with taxes, but it runs something like this:

Back in 1939, the government was collecting about a billion in income taxes. Of this, less than 10 percent came out of the pockets of those making \$5,000 a year or less.

Under the tax law of 1950—passed before the Korean War—about \$18,115,000,000 was collected in income taxes, AND NEARLY HALF CAME OUT OF THE EARNINGS OF THOSE MAKING LESS THAN \$5,000.

Now, get this! The income tax returns this year, under the Korean war tax laws, are expected to bring nearly \$35,000,000,000—again with the workers kicking in nearly half.

So, on straight income tax alone, Oscar and the rest of the workers have been forced to jack up their share from less than \$9,000,000,000 in 1950 to over \$17,000,000,000 in 1953.

And this is only the straight income tax increase. Add the many federal taxes on goods and local taxes, and the cost of the war on Oscar's pocket-book is terrific.

MEANWHILE, the profits of industry are fabulous. The take in the three years from 1950 to 1952 was 123 billion, before taxes. And it was still rising in 1953—11 percent higher in the first three months than in the first three months of the year before. Wade suspects a lot of his sweat and his taxes went to make up this huge profit margin.

How did it happen, what with the big unions labor has built? The answer is the labor leaders have looked the other way because they backed big business in the robber war.

But what now? The shooting has stopped. Will the terrible, deadly speed-up continue and the pockets of Wade and his fellow-workers be plucked for huge taxes so the big boys can continue their vast profiteering?

Wade and lots of his brother-workers are beginning to suspect they have to do something about it. Here's the way they're beginning to see it:

• Start battling for the 30-hour week with 40-hours pay, and a cut-back on productivity.

• Get their union locals, CIO and AFL central bodies, shop departments, etc. going to put the heat on the local congressmen and on Eisenhower for a special Congress session to cut back war appropriations and taxes on the low-income groups. The best way to work it is to demand big increases in exemptions. This means resolutions in the locals and shops, and instructions to delegates to central bodies, delegations to local congressmen and U. S. senators; petitions in the shops.

Letter on the N. Y. Election — and a Comment

By ALAN MAX

SEVERAL LETTERS have been received from readers on the New York City election campaign. I have selected one of them for comment in this article. It affords an opportunity to discuss several questions not directly raised by the reader. Signing himself

"Progressive," a reader writes that he is very "dissatisfied" with a number of stories in the Daily Worker on the ground that they "endorsed Rudolph Halley for mayor."

To begin with, the Daily Worker has not endorsed Halley.

No doubt "Progressive" received the impression that we did, during the weeks when the Daily Worker was commenting almost daily on the struggle within the Liberal Party over its role in the campaign.

Now, the Daily Worker had a very definite position on that struggle. This was because from the outset of this campaign, we felt that what was required and was possible this year, was intense activity, especially by labor, to defeat Gov. Dewey's attempt to extend Eisenhower's 1952 victory to New York City in 1953, preferably through the Republican Party and, if not, through the Farley-Impeller forces in the Democratic Party.

What was required to defeat Deweyism, we said, was united action by the labor movement if possible, but at the very least, parallel action.

THE LIBERAL PARTY is supported by a section of that labor movement, particularly the Inter-

national Ladies Garment Workers Union. We were for the defeat of the maneuvers of the Liberal Party leadership—and of Adolf Berle in particular—to help insure a Dewey victory behind Rep. Javits. We were for the defeat of this maneuver without any "ifs" or "buts."

Now, the rank and file of the Liberal Party felt that the best way to defeat this maneuver was through the nomination of Council President Halley, one of the two members of the Board of Estimate who voted against the transit steal. In this they were buttressed by the results of the Daily News poll which showed Halley a favorite at that time throughout practically the entire city.

While we in no way committed ourselves to Halley for mayor, we did "endorse" the movement of the Liberal Party membership against a tie-up with the Dewey Republicans.

Perhaps some progressives would have felt easier if we had stood aside from this struggle within the Liberal Party. We think otherwise. Certainly Dewey and Berle would have preferred it if we had kept silent.

coalition in our city, led by labor, cannot develop solely through the more advanced section of the population presenting its own candidates and own program. What is very definitely required is the active movement of the majority of the people against reaction through and within the political organization which they now support, and in a progressive direction, however limited.

Some progressives think that if the masses of the people are NOT ready to jump completely over to their side now, perhaps it is better for the people not to move at all. Along with this goes another wrong notion: that the more reactionary course which some organization like the Liberal Party takes, the better—for then the supporters of the organization will become disillusioned and see that the more advanced forces were right all along.

If this were true, then during the course of the struggle within the Liberal Party, we should have opened an assault on Halley, in the hope that the membership would throw up their hands in despair, take a back seat and let Berle run the show. In the first place, the Liberal Party members



'My Friend Pete Works In an Abandoned Mine'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

MY FRIEND PETE works in an abandoned mine near a ghost mining town a few miles from the West Virginia border. This mine was abandoned by a big company after the war when sickness settled on the coal digging industry. The machinery was taken out; it became a dead hole in the ground.

But ghosts walk in the mine fields. A petty contractor opened the mine again on a primitive, hand-loading basis. He got a couple dozen old men who had been squeezed out of the big mechanized mines to work for rather ghostly wages. And he began selling the coal under the market price to entice buyers.

PETE IS ONE of those old men. Pete isn't "old" in the life insurance sense. He's only 56. He still has a strong body in spite of the rough years of the Hoover depression and the long strikes to save the union. But the mine bosses shake their heads when he asks for a job in one of the big pits. "Too old," they tell him, and they hire young men instead.

"They can get all the young miners they want," says Pete. "There are jobs for only 15,000 miners in this district; 50,000 worked here in wartime."

I met Pete in Uniontown last week. I hadn't seen him for several years. His back was more bent and his brown eyes looked tired.

"I lost my job in the Frick mine when they put in the new loading machines," he said. "Now I'm working in a damned old hole. I'm taking out 'ribs' and 'stumps' of coal that the old company left when it abandoned the mine. It's hard, dangerous work and pays badly. But I'm trying to hold on 'till I get my pension at 60."

BUT HOLDING on isn't easy. Mortality is high in these dilapidated mines where many old men work today.

"One of the men was killed in an accident some months ago," said Pete. "And every time the mine inspector visits the mine he closes it down for a while."

But the constant danger to life and limb is not Pete's main worry. The coal industry's sickness troubles him more. "I have seven

mouths to feed," he reminds me. "And the mine is closing down for the rest of the summer."

Pete's boss is a small-time operator, who hopes to survive by chiseling on wages and by underselling the big fellows. But he doesn't do well. He's been bankrupt twice. He told the men last winter that he expected to sell his coal to the Lako trade when the ice broke this spring. But he was cursing when he came back from a selling trip to Cleveland a couple of months ago.

"Damn those fellows in Cleveland," the boss said, as he talked to the men at the mine mouth. "Damn them, they want to get my coal for nothing."

THE BOSS looked sullenly at the cars on the railroad siding as he spoke. The cars were filled with coal he couldn't sell. And the railroad officials are telling him to truck the coal away or they'll dump it themselves.

Pete isn't worried about the boss, however. He's worried about his family. What if the mine doesn't open in the fall? The kids will get a little to eat 'till the unemployment insurance runs out. And what then . . . ?

"And what about the pension?" Pete wonders. He's worked nearly 40 years in the mines. But to get

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West Virginia Miners Could Change Things at Charleston

By JOSEPH NORTH

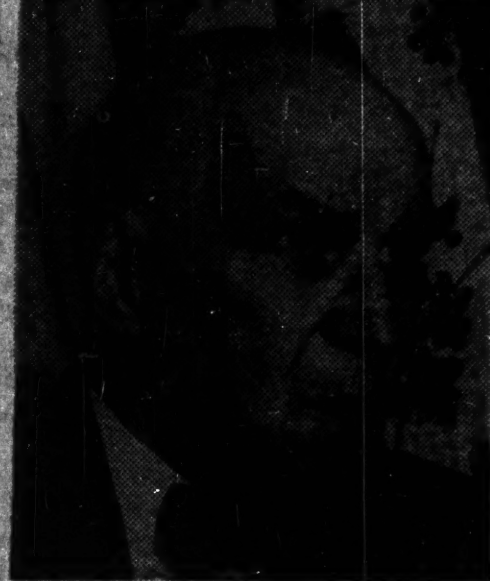
CLAY, W. Va.

THE miners were working three days a week for almost two years before they struck last September against the Elk River Coal and Lumber Co.

Work was steady during the war years but now they see the wheels slowing down and they have no illusions about the federal administration in Washington, nor, for that matter, in the state administration at Charleston. They can never forget the early Thirties when hunger ravaged these valleys as it did in Harlan, Kentucky, in Pennsylvania and in the coal fields everywhere. They equate Eisenhower to Hoover.

But they also know they cannot rely upon the Democrats in their State Congress, the majority of whom are the Dixiecrat type. They express some cautious confidence in Governor Marland who was elected by their votes last November. John L. Lewis came down just before election and made two speeches for Marland which turned the tide. The miners had opposed Marland in the primaries, but their candidate was defeated and they switched to the support of the present governor in order to defeat Rush Holt, the West Virginia McCarthy who was the GOP's candidate.

MARLAND, as one of the miners put it, "has half an ear



J. C. BRADLEY, president of Elk River Coal and Lumber Co.

cocked toward the laboring man." He has tried some things which have inclined the miners toward him even as they debate whether he put up hard enough a fight to win. They tell how he favored the "severance tax," an impost on all the raw materials which the millionaire absentee owners get out of these fabulously rich mountains and ship to all parts of the world. The miners say there is no lobby in the world so strong as the corporation's lobby in Charleston and the lobby beat the tax. You can put the state's newspapers on the lobby's list for they are—with the sole exception of Labor's Daily here—owned body and soul by the big monopolies like duPont which is down here, big, on the banks of the Kanawha, like Monsanto and Car-

bide and Carbon, not to speak of the coal magnates. These corporations and their puppet press have "union-baited" the Governor fiercely.

To "union-bait" is akin to red-bait. You are accused of the same fictitious crimes. It is like what happened to the head of District 17 of the UMW here, William Blizard, back in 1921, who was tried on an indictment of "conspiracy to overthrow the State of West Virginia by force and violence."

There were other measures the Governor was said to have favored but which were likewise defeated: like the state FEPC law brought in by two Negro legislators but which was defeated in the Senate after it passed the lower house.

The miners cite some good appointments to legislative committees the Governor made which are in his favor, but there isn't very much more.

A STRANGER in this state asks some questions which may be embarrassing. The fact is that the miners compose about 100,000 adults of the state's two million population. Why, then, is the legislature overwhelmingly anti-labor? Where are the Democrats of the Harley Gilgore type, those who have some record of support of the miners and labor, who have some roots in the New Deal?

Some of the miners with whom you speak blame the wholesale corruption throughout the state. They speak of inadequate voting ma-

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Picketing strikers of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Co. at a juncture of two roads near the mine.

World of Labor

What Meany and Reuther Will Find at Home

By GEORGE MORRIS

UPON THEIR RETURN to the United States after tours abroad, the leaders of the AFL and CIO will find a great deal of unfinished, neglected and new business to tackle, affecting the most vital interests of their members. They will appreciate the rapid development of events by the amount of "new business" that has piled up just in the few weeks they were in Europe.

The AFL Executive Council will have an immediate opportunity to size up the country's picture as it begins deliberations in Chicago next week. That council meeting may prove to be far more than a routine session because it has the task of setting the policies for the convention of the AFL in St. Louis Sept. 21. Moreover, President George Meany and several others will be fresh from the impressions they gained in Europe.

The primary question before the AFL is what to do on the problem of unity. There is first of all the specific matter of giving approval to the no-raiding pact reached with the CIO, so it can take effect Jan. 1. But even more important is the decision the council must make whether to recommend any further steps towards unity with the CIO and set its general course on this most vital problem to which all of labor's objectives are so closely tied.

IT IS KNOWN that there are some powerful groups in the AFL who are hardly enthusiastic for

even a no-raiding pact. In fact, the general course of the AFL's leadership seems to be still guided by the belief that "unity" can come only after some deep piece-by-piece inroads are made into the CIO. Some AFL leaders apparently remain unimpressed by the failure of this policy over the years.

But even more serious is the course this splitting policy sets for the labor movement as a whole at a time when UNITED ACTION is imperative to meet the strengthened and invigorated attacks of reaction.

With their object conquest, the AFL's leaders remain adamant towards any proposals for immediate unity of action by the AFL, CIO and other sections of labor, on the issues upon which it is impossible any longer to hold off action. Even their short personal contact with Europe's labor movement should have shown Meany and Reuther that sections of labor in France, Italy and elsewhere, with differences among them far more fundamental than those that divided the CIO and AFL, have been able to find common ground on economic issues and social legislation, even to the point of joint strikes and demonstrations.

HERE IS WHAT has been accumulating here while the CIO and AFL delegations were abroad:

The government's consumer price index hit another all-time high, with food and rent racing upward at an especially rapid rate. The threat of an economic downturn is becoming serious, with layoffs already substantial in some industries (like auto) and cutbacks in some military orders giving an additional spurt to unemployment. The administration hasn't moved to make good even some of the promised minor "improvements" in the Taft-Hartley Law, a law that can hit labor particularly hard in a period of decline. The House passed the first of its "states rights" measures on Social Security, designed to emasculate unemployment insurance. Meanwhile, the Carter committee of the House is "studying" whether Social Security has been exploited "as a racket" in a step to emasculate the old age sur-

vivors plan. Plants are moving southward (stimulated by federal give-away tax allowances) in greater number than ever, seeking refuge from unionism and higher wages. Enforcement of labor laws is seriously threatened by the ruthless slash of funds for the Department of Labor. Further inroads are planned into the workers' envelope by the current "study" of tax authorities on whether "fringe" benefits—welfare, pension, hospitalization etc.—should be taxed.

THE MENACE of McCarthyism has become serious enough for even the AFL's leaders to take into account. Reaction is counting on McCarthyism to paralyze the labor movement through fear and blackmail. And the Eisenhower administration is cunningly playing the McCarthyite game as it did in the Edelman case, seeking at the same time to appear favorable to the AFL while denying the CIO any appointments.

As a political report to the United Mine Workers which appeared in current issue of the union's journal, said, "the period of sweetness and light, so publicized following the election, is rapidly coming to a close." The report concluded "the honeymoon is definitely over and the Republicans seem definitely set for a return to the good old days of Coolidge, Harding and Hoover."

William Schnitzler, the AFL's secretary-treasurer, came to about the same conclusion in a recent speech in which he deplored the slow pace of political action by labor. If this political weakness isn't overcome, he stressed, reaction "will embark on a back-to-McKinley spree from which this country will never recover."

Such will be the picture that George Meany and his associates will see when they gather in a Chicago hotel room next week. They can decide that it is more "useful" to make another try to smash the CIO and play footsie with the Eisenhower administration for that destructive and futile objective; or they can decide that it is a time labor presented a united front IN ACTION on the immediate common issues to call a halt to the anti-labor trend.

We, the People, Have Won a Truce--Now We Can Win World Peace

World Rejoices at Korea Truce, CP Statement Says

"There is world wide rejoicing among the masses of the people that the war in Korea has finally been halted by an armistice," the National Committee of the Communist Party declared in a statement last week hailing the Korean truce.

The statement placed responsibility for the war on the Truman administration and pointed out that the Eisenhower administration, on taking office, sought to extend the war. But this course aroused so much world wide opposition, the statement said, that the Eisenhower government "had

to pull in its horns and once more resume truce negotiations."

"The basic credit for the peace victory is due to the heroic armed fight made by the North Korean and Chinese people," said the statement. Also crucial was the pressure of peace loving masses in many capitalist countries who, despite their governments' ties to Wall Street's war chariot, never accepted the lie that the Soviet Union constituted a "menace" to their security.

"Last, and vitally important of the major peace factors . . . was the stubborn peace will of the

American people," said the statement. Despite the cunning war propaganda which filled every avenue of communication, the American people were never won to active support of the Wall Street program.

The Communist Party, said the statement, "takes pride in its unwavering opposition to the Korean war and its tireless fight for peace. The National Committee outlined a 'series of urgent political tasks' facing the workers and other democratic forces in the U. S., covering peace, jobs and democratic rights.

Excerpts from the statement follow:

THERE IS world-wide rejoicing among the masses of the peoples that the war in Korea has finally been halted by an armistice.

This reactionary imperialist war, which a majority of the American people, according to Gallup polls, long ago condemned as absolutely useless, and which the world's peoples generally hated, brought about the needless death of at least two million soldiers and civilians, maimed several millions more,

orphaned countless numbers of children, caused endless mass suffering, and devastated Korea from end to end.

The cease-fire in Korea constitutes a real victory for the peace forces of the world. It shatters the Wall Street cultivated Big Lie that a third world war is inevitable; that, in fact, it had already begun in Korea. It proves that the people have the power to prevent war if they will but act in unity and with determination. The Korean truce, if properly followed up, (Continued on Page 13)

Negotiation — Key To Unsolved Issues

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE KOREAN ARMISTICE said the newspaper Pravda last week, was a victory for the policy of negotiation. "The successful conclusion of the conversations on the armistice in Korea shows that there is not a single disputed international question which cannot be settled by means of conversations and by means of agreement between the interested countries."

But for Americans in agreement with this general observation, there remained a difficult struggle to persuade the remainder of their countrymen of its wisdom. For events piled up before the ink on the armistice was dry to show that only massive pressure from the people could impel the Eisenhower Administration to adopt a policy of negotiation.

These events showed again that the Administration policy is one of threats and provocations, of persistent hostility to any lessening of international tension.

WITH THE TRUCE opening wide the door to a peaceful settlement of all questions in the Far East, Eisenhower Administration spokesmen hastened to warn that a truce did not mean peace. They were joined in this by Harry S. Truman, Adlai Stevenson and a chorus of pseudo-liberals. There

was the danger, these strident voices said, of "Communist aggression," of "Communist obstruction."

But an entire series of obstructions were discovered, on examination, to arise from the U.S. State Department and other Administration circles.

Obstruction No. 1: Foremost in this category was the Administration commitment to the Syngman Rhee clique to join it in walking out of the political conference 90 days after it opens if it is believed that "the Communists" are acting in bad faith.

THIS COMMITMENT, as Washington columnist Arthur Krock pointed out in the New York Times of July 28, gives the United States a "freer hand" without limitations in resuming the war. The speculation on renewing the fighting was shocking, but no more so than the fact that the Eisenhower Administration considers three months too long to settle questions over which the

U.S. waged war for three years.

Obstruction No. 2: Implicit in this threat of a walkout was a virtual ultimatum to other countries to accept the Administration terms, on pain of being accused of "bad faith."

But the policy of ultimatum and threat was discredited by the achievement of an armistice, since it failed for two years to end the fighting or to achieve the demands of Truman and Eisenhower.

Obstruction No. 3: One of the terms which the Eisenhower Administration is expected to insist on is unification of Korea. But a special kind of "unification." As reported from Seoul by N.Y. Times Washington Bureau chief James Reston, "What Dr. Rhee wants is an election only for the 23 North Korean seats that are now vacant in his Parliament. In other words, he expects the North Koreans to submit to elections in their part of the country for a minority of seats in the Parliament that he

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How the Truce Was Won

TO THOUSANDS of GIs in Korean bunkers and thousands more awaiting the order to move up, the hour of nine last Sunday evening (EDT) July 26, will ever be one of the most memorable moments in their lives. For at one minute past nine Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., representing the United Nations, and Gen. Nam Il, representing the Korean Democratic Republic and the Chinese People's Volunteers, signed an armistice agreement. And twelve hours later, at 9 a.m., Monday (EDT) hostilities in the 37-month-long war came to an end.

Seventy-two hours after the signing, troops of both sides began withdrawing one and a quarter miles from the fighting line. And into this neutral zone beginning Aug. 5, prisoners of war will come for repatriation to their homelands.

It was a time for jubilation over the entire earth, and our GIs—ignoring an order against fraternization—did plenty of rejoicing, exchanging pleasantries with the Korean and Chinese troops across the battlefield. The peoples of the world, too, rejoiced at the bright prospect from peace—even though the joy of millions was mixed with grief for the kin and homes which the war had taken. But popular reaction was largely

determined by the attitude of the government and information agencies. And these were varied. Official attitudes, it developed, depended on official estimates of the war's results.

THE TWO world capitals which displayed least satisfaction over the truce were Seoul and Washington. Indicating the attitude of the Syngman Rhee clique was the estimate of Col. Ben C. Limb, Rhee's representative to the United Nations, who broadcast over CBS the Rhee clique's views: "We have not defeated the Communist aggression."

President Eisenhower told the American people: "We have won an armistice on a single battlefield, not peace in the world." Secretary of State John Foster Dulles boasted of casualties inflicted on Korea and China and the reduction of the population of North Korea by one-third. Dulles claimed a victory for the "principle of political asylum" and "the ideal of collective security." But the official atmosphere in the United States was not one of jubilation. Though Administration circles and pseudo-liberal spokesmen seized on the claim of having defeated "Communist aggression," more realistic voices admitted the facts. "No

Time for Celebration," proclaimed the Wall Street Journal's lead editorial, and continued: "Already our internationalists are hailing the outcome in Korea as a victory for the United Nations and for the cause of collective security. It seems to us that is poppycock and that the American people will have no trouble recognizing it as poppycock." Commented Walter Millis (N. Y. Herald Tribune, 7/29): "This is the first time in modern memory that we have agreed to end a war without first winning it."

BUT to the Koreans and Chinese, there was no question that the signing of an armistice constituted a victory. Radio Peking carried this declaration to Asia's millions from both Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Korean Democratic Republic, and from Gen. Peng Teh-huai, commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. And Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov cabled Marshal Kim that the Korean armistice agreement was "a great victory for the Korean and the Chinese People's volunteers" and "at the same time a big victory for the entire camp of peace and democracy."

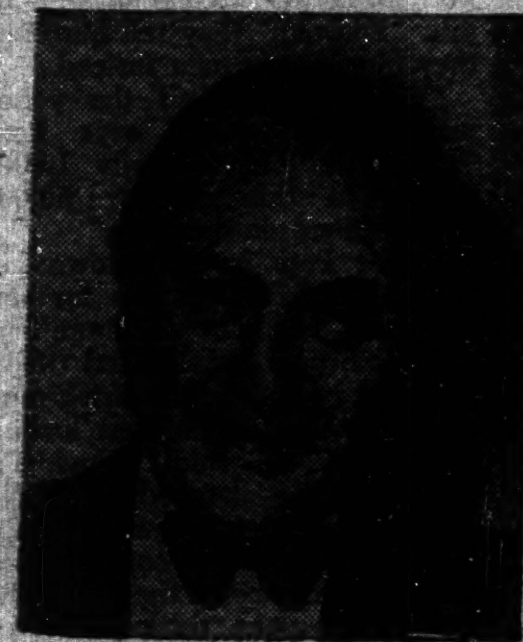
The question of who won the

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- U.S. All-Out for Adenauer
- Dulles Concerned Over Iran

WARNING ON GERMANY came from both Soviet and American sources. The newspaper Pravda said the recent Washington conference of the three Western powers sought "to strengthen the weakened position of the government" of Chancellor Adenauer. It declared U.S. policy was keyed to the formation of a European Army, and that West German military forces were vital to this plan. It charged the three powers raised the matter of new conversations about all-German elections only "in order to drag out the decision of a peace treaty for Germany and to bar the unifying of the German people in a unified peace." . . . Under the headline "FORMER HITLERITES BOLDER IN POLITICS" the New York Times reported electoral activities of Nazi splinter groups and veterans organizations, who understand President Eisenhower's \$15,000,000 food program for East Germans and the decision to invite West Germans to help "review" cases of Nazi war criminals "to mean exactly what they were intended to be—psychological preparation for the elections." . . . War Criminal Krupp has completed plans for building a bridge across the Bosphorus under Turkish contract. Krupp seeks aid in financing work — from Wall Street. The Ruhr barons are reported to be increasingly active in the Near and Middle East with operations in Afghanistan and a massive power and irrigation dam on the Nile River under Egyptian contract. . . . In East Germany the Parliament convened to ratify or reject recent government measures, latest of which were increased wages for workers in state-owned factories and state stores, cancellation of all wage cuts since Jan. 1, and new lower rates of profit tax on private businesses. In preparation for the Parliament, the 15th session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party issued a report proposing an expansion of heavy industry of six percent instead of the 13 percent previously planned, of light industry an expansion of 10 percent instead of 7.1 percent. Living standards are scheduled to be improved this year by two billion marks, roughly \$500,000,000. The report also found that about 5 percent of East German industrial workers had joined the strike and sabotage movement which began June 17, or roughly 230,000 of the 4,000,000 workers. It found that "there exists . . . a Fascist underground movement organized and supported by the Americans," consisting of illegal fascist organizations led by former active Nazis, former Social Democratic party cells, Trotskyites and old



KONRAD ADENAUER

members of the Socialist Workers Party, renegade and expelled Communists, all of whom were aided and directed by agents of U. S. imperialism. . . . In Karlsruhe, the West German Supreme Court threw out charges against Werner Naumann, arrested Jan. 15 by the British on suspicion of heading a Nazi conspiracy to take over the Bonn government. Released with Naumann, named as successor to Goebbels in Hitler's will, was Karl Bornemann, former Hitler youth leader. Naumann's notes advised ex-Nazis to infiltrate existing political parties to prepare for the Sept. 6 general elections, which he held would be "the last of the kind" in West Germany.

REACTION IN THE Caribbean struck again in Cuba, where the military dictator Fulgencio Batista crushed an alleged "rebellion" with more than 100 killed and wounded; exploited the event to suppress the opposition press and clamp tight police control over the country; raised a "Reichstag Fire" clamor against the Communists, shut down the newspaper "Hoy," raided Communist offices and seized books and literature. . . . In Brazil, where the Vargas regime introduced "loyalty" bills to stimulate McCarthy-style witchhunts, sentenced 10 of 25 sailors accused of being Communists to prison terms of two to six years. . . . In Costa Rica, where Jose Figueres, elected President last Sunday on a demagogic platform of helping the people, told newsmen there would be no nationalization measures, he would seek an "understanding" with the United Fruit Co., and he would provide an "environment of safety and honesty" for U.S. capital investments.

TURNABOUT IN IRAN worried Western oil monopolists as 150,000 persons responded to the call of the outlawed Tudeh Party with a demonstration in (Continued on Page 13)

The Italian People Won June 7 Election

THE Italian elections last June 7 were described as a "victory won by the Italian people" by Pietro Secchia, deputy general secretary of the Italian Communist Party in a recent issue of the publication "For a Lasting Peace."

The significance of the vote, he wrote, was that the working class and the people condemned the anti-Soviet foreign policy of the deGasperi government and its subservience to Wall Street.

"The people of Italy confirmed that they stand for peace and support the policy of peace consistently conducted by the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy," said Secchia. By their votes, which denied de Gasperi and his Christian Democrat Party the majority desired for him by Washington, the Italian people expressed their solidarity with all those who wish to put an end to the cold war and secure agreement for world peace, he said.

"WHAT," Secchia asked, "were the forces that prevented the Christian Democratic Party and its allies from receiving the 50 percent plus one vote needed by them in order to get an absolute majority in Parliament?" He answered: "These are the forces of the Left, the decisive forces which defeated the fraudulent electoral law and the government parties, upsetting all the calculations of the government, of the civic committees of Catholic Action and of the zealous organizers of election manipulations."

The increased vote of the ex-



ALCIDE DE GASPERI

trema Right parties, while not a surprise, turned out to be less than had been expected. The monarchists and fascists polled a total of three and a half million votes, but the fascists lost 100,000 votes compared with the municipal elections of 1951-52. What did not enter into the government calculations was the increased votes cast for the Left parties and particularly the striking advance of the Communist Party which increased its vote from 4,336,686 in 1946 to 6,120,709. Government circles openly predicted that the Left parties would poll seven million votes, whereas 10 million men, women and young people enthu-

siatically voted for the Communist and Socialist Parties.

"These 10 million voters represent the motive force of the nation, labour, the entire life of the country. The Socialist Party also made good headway and practically regained the positions held by it before it broke with the Saragats."

"THE YOUTH voted for the Left parties as is clearly testified by the figures. Five age groups (from 21 to 25) which voted in the election for the Chamber of Deputies did not vote in the election to the Senate. Hence, it is easy to make the comparison. In the election for the Chamber of Deputies the fascists polled only 3.5 percent of the youth vote—a fact which reduced the total cast for them from 6.1 percent for the Senate to 5.8 percent for the Chamber of Deputies. In the Senate election the Christian Democrats and their allies got 50 percent of the votes but they did not get that figure in the election to the Chamber of Deputies. The Left parties, however, polled far more votes in the election to the Chamber of Deputies than for the Senate. This confirms that the youth orientated themselves on the Left parties and refutes the more or less widely spread allegation that the youth orientates on the fascists."

The parties aligned with the Christian Democrats suffered complete fiasco. The Republicans have only five seats in the Chamber of Deputies. The positions of the Liberals have also weakened considerably, while the Social Democrats lost 600,000 votes, a considerable part of which went to the

Communist Party, since it waged the fight for peace and freedom with unfurled banners, under the sickle and hammer, which express the strength of the working people and which, at the same time, are hated by the conservative and reactionary forces.

"Reaction once more mobilized all its forces having in mind but the single aim contained in the fraudulent election law and openly advocated throughout the election campaign: the smashing of the Communist Party and the striking of a decisive blow at the working class and the working people. All means were employed for the achievement of this aim—economic pressure, bribery, intimidation, forgery and excommunication from the church. The higher clerical leaders even went to the length of denouncing as non-Italians and traitors all who voted against the Christian Democrats. 'We are Italy' was the obvious claim of the Christian Democratic rulers. However, over 50 percent of the electorate revolted against the fraud, against the political, economic, religious and moral violence. 10 million voters (something like half the Italian families) showed that they pay no attention to excommunications. They realized that religion, being in the hands of a monopoly group and the Vatican hierarchy, becomes the instrument of not very pure earthly interests."

Secchia went on:

"THE ELECTION results of June 7 once more confirm the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party and testify that of reaction."



PALMIRO TOGLIATTI
Genl. Secy., of the Communist Party of Italy

the present situation in Italy, not only must be changed but that it can be changed. Even the doubters can say today that the corresponding conditions prevail for the formation of a Government of peace, that the working class, the working people and their parties are capable of frustrating the designs of reaction."

FROM A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Sparks from the Albany 'Crucible'

By LESTER RODNEY
ALBANY.

TIME: July 13-17.

PLACE: The Un-American Committee Witchhunt in the New York State capital.

CHAIRMAN Kearney (R-NY) was grilling an "unfriendly witness," David Rappaport, a slight, gray haired veteran of 19 years of "superior service" as a state employee. Rappaport suddenly put in quietly: "You know, I am out of sympathy with your committee."

Kearney thought this was the chance to make a sparkling rebuttal.

"We don't expect sympathy from MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY!" he said with a smirk.

Rappaport snapped right back: "Oh, there are a great many Americans besides members of the Communist Party who are out of sympathy with this committee. May I name some of them? Bishop O'Connell—"

"No, you may not!" shouted

Kearney.

But apparently he was stung by the witness' words. For in a moment he interrupted the inquisition to state grandly:

"In the opinion of the majority of the people of this country this committee is interested in the welfare of the country."

Rappaport, turning the whole situation around, said calmly:

"I'll accept that, sir, as an expression of your opinion."

IT WAS LIKE a short story, pure, biting, with a touch of O'Henry.

Jack Davis, one of the stoolies trotted out of the Un-American Committee's stable in Albany, was answering routine questions about himself between giving names of fellow unionists to the inquisitors. Where were you born, what was your education, were you ever arrested. . . .

"Yes, as a matter of fact I was arrested, in 1937."

Tell us about it.

"Well, I was running for reelection as business agent of my union (a local of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers). The afternoon before the election I was arrested on charges of assault and robbery and kept in jail till after the election, when I was cleared of all charges."

"I was reelected while I was in jail anyhow," added the stoolie with a slightly nostalgic, slightly smug smile.

One of the committee members, Rep. Scherer (R-Ohio), said he didn't quite understand all this. "What was the BASIS of this arrest?" he asked, leaning over and looking down at the "friendly witness" from the high perch the Un-Americans like.

It was as if Davis, aglow for the moment with the memory of 1937 when he was a fighting trade unionist, and not a squirming

stoop-pigeon supplying names of unionists to labor haters, was a man again. . . .

"In my opinion," he said loudly and with some heat, "it was the employers. . . ."

BANG! BANG! BANG! went the gavel.

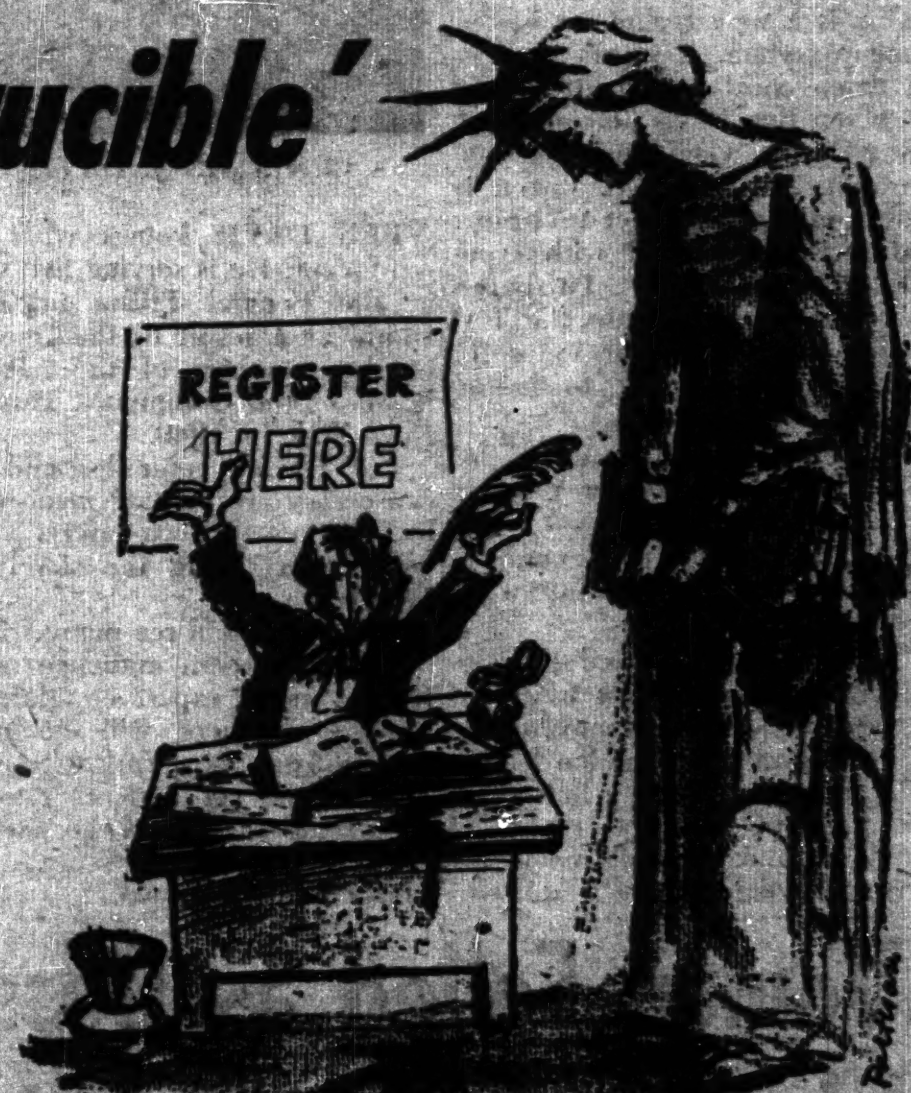
"We're not interested in your opinion," bellowed Rep. Kearney.

Davis, winning and apologetic, was back in 1953. He was a stool-pigeon.

THE UN-AMERICANS, Reps. Scherer and Kearney and chief counsel Taverner, put on a performance which startled even people pre-disposed in their favor. The fascist-like rudeness to the women particularly shocked some spectators. I heard them in the corridors saying uneasily: "Well, they oughtn't to shout at the women like that. Even if they did wrong, they ought to let the women have their little say about it. . . ."

You could sense a subtle change in spectator attitude as the contrasting demeanor of the bullying inquisitors and squirming stool-pigeons with the calm dignity of those who refused to cooperate, began to register. It was so clear that these heroic Americans, standing up bravely in the atmosphere of hysteria, faced with loss of jobs, did not think of themselves as "wrongdoers" but rather felt themselves being wronged. Thousands of leaflets handed out in town by the American Labor Party begun to have some effect too. When the "unfriendly witnesses" were finished being quizzed, they would take seats with the other spectators. Never was there an overt sign of hostility. Failure of the witchhunters to whip up the mass hysteria they want is a mighty drag on what they would like to do.

MOST OF OFFICIAL Albany



is packed into the few blocks of Lilly State St., with the Capitol at one end, the Federal Building at the other, and the fancy hotels in between. Everybody wears jackets no matter how hot. Most look pompous and important. You see no children on this street, very few or no Negroes. After two days, the reporter shed the accursed jacket in the hotel room, walked hastily for five blocks to a working class district where gloriously dirty children rolled on the sidewalk and real people sat on the front stoops in undershirts, chatting, laughing, kidding. . . .

ON ONE EVENING, this reporter, fighting to make a deadline, had to rush from the hearing room to phone in a story from open pay phones on the main floor.

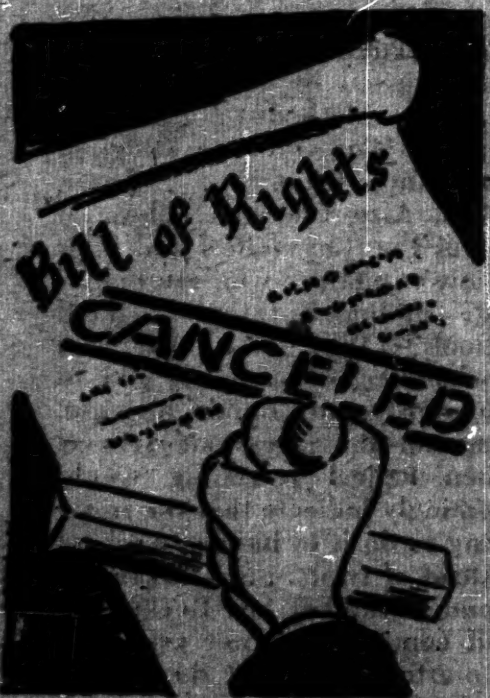
One youth listened to my story from a little distance and when I had hung up came over hesi-

tantly with something clearly on his mind:

"Do you really think those people are right?" he blurted out challengingly. "Oughtn't they to be for their own country against Russia?"

I answered him in a friendly manner, and we exchanged views for about five minutes standing by the phone. He seemed at least slowed up by some of the things I said, as if they were totally new, and then he slowly walked away.

I don't know how much good the little conversation did in dispelling some of the false notions instilled into so many decent young Americans by the never-ending barrage from radio, television, papers and movies. I like to think that he looked at least a little mixed up and bothered as he walked away, perhaps as I once walked away mixed up and bothered from a calm progressive I challenged about 20 years ago. . . .



We, the People, Have Won a Truce--Now We Can Win World Peace

More Smith Act Frameups

Seize 6 in Philly To Balk Peace Drive

SIX WORKINGCLASS LEADERS, including a prominent trade union official, a Negro leader, and the city's outstanding workingclass journalist, were arrested early Thursday morning under the Smith Act in an obvious maneuver by the Eisenhower Administration to check the widening movement for genuine peace.

Davis on Stand Monday At Steve Nelson Trial

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH.

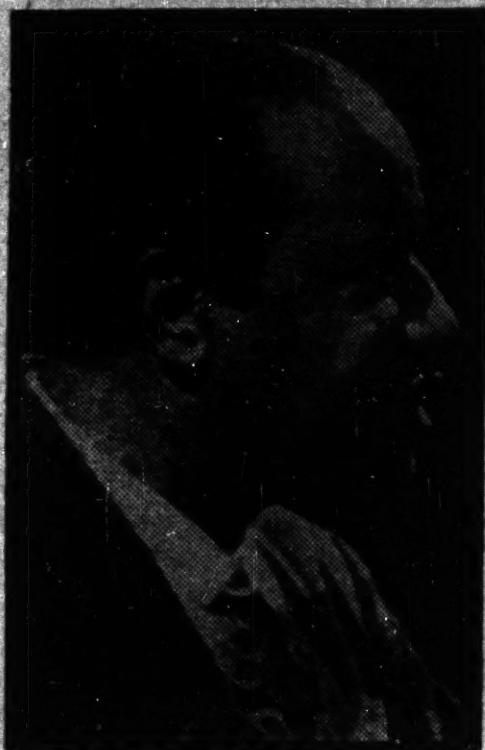
A BRAVE MAN, whom hundreds of thousands of Americans honor, will be fighting for his comrades in the frameup Smith Act trial here Monday. This brave man is Ben Davis, former New York City Councilman, who is taking the witness stand for the freedom of his friends Steve Nelson, Ben Carathers, Bill Albertson, Irving Weissman and Jim Dolsen.

It takes courage to do this. Every witness or the defense in a Smith Act trial faces the damage of more time in prison. The prosecutors, with the judges behind them, ask the witnesses to betray the names of progressive workers to the Government, so these workers can be blacklisted by their employers. When the witness refuses to become a stoolpigeon he is cited for contempt. And contempt means prison.

This is a new technique in the frameup system. It wasn't used in the lynch court in Atlanta, Georgia, when Ben Davis defended the young Negro Communist Angelo Herndon, 21 years ago. But it is used in every Smith Act trial now. And it is being used with especial viciousness in Pittsburgh where Irving Weissman, the first witness, was cited four times for contempt for refusing to betray West Virginia miners.

Bill Albertson was cited for contempt Wednesday for refusing to name steel and electrical workers who attended a Communist Party meeting in Pittsburgh in 1947.

"My wife and I tried to raise our children in the best traditions of the American labor movement," said the former AFL union leader. "We have given them a hatred for spies, stoolpigeons and scabs. I could not look my children in the face if I violated these traditions."



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

BEN DAVIS knows what prison means. He is serving five years in the Federal Prison in Terre Haute as a result of the frameup of the members of the national board of the Communist Party in New York in 1949.

But Davis's comrades and the cause they are fighting mean more to him than his own safety. That's why he is taking the stand this Monday.

Ben Davis will see many friends in the courtroom audience as he testifies as an expert on Marxism-Leninism. There will be many friends from New York City, from Detroit, Chicago and other towns. And some faces that he used to know in his native Georgia may be there in the crowd.

Women Felled as Boss Drives Car into Pickets

By ELIHU S. HICKS

NASSAU COUNTY residents were begging for more police protection after a crime-studded weekend in which eight burglaries and robberies were committed. "You can never find a cop when you want one," was well on its way to becoming the lament-of-the-week. County Police Commissioner John M. Beckmann wept that his cops were doing the best they could to halt crime in the area.

However out on Old Country Road, between Mineola and Westbury where some 4,000 workers of the Arma Corporation were on strike for a living wage and union seniority protection, there were cops by the hundreds to brutally manhandle them.

The strikers, members of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-

CIO), were forced out in the streets when negotiations for a new contract to replace the one that expired July 8, broke down last Friday.

Hardly has mass picket lines been established Monday when company vice-president Richard C. Smyth rammed his car into the line, injuring two pickets. When the enraged workers surged forth to demand his arrest, the company screamed "Violence!" Commissioner Beckmann respectfully heeded and the next day assigned 250 cops to act as scab-herders.

On Tuesday, while Smyth was posting \$1,000 bail pending a hearing on assault charges, one of his underlings, supervisor Arthur Crowder rammed his car into the picket line, seriously injuring two women strikers. Mrs. June Maxwell and Mrs. Rita Clark. Mrs. Maxwell suffered a possible frac-

ture of both legs while Mrs. Clark sustained a hip fracture and abdominal and shoulder injuries. Both women were confined to Meadowbrook hospital.

Crowder was also charged with felonious assault. Meanwhile, the strikers were organizing to fight as long as necessary for their demands. Forty-seven IUE locals pledged at least \$100,000 in financial aid.

Toward the end of the week the strikers were joined on the line by UAW workers from nearby shops as well as IUE members from Sperry and other plants. Despite the blue-coated scab-herders and blood-thirsty line-rammers, a picture of labor unity and solidarity was beginning to take shape. Forced to look at this growing picture, the Arma bosses knew that the strikers mean to win and know how to do it.

HEARING AUG. 6

Hearing on the arrests has been set down for Aug. 6.

Jack Zucker, local Civil Rights Congress secretary, indicated that immediate efforts would be made to reduce bail. He charged that the arrests were a move to divert attention from the Administration's aim of sabotaging the truce in Korea, and a reflection of McCarthyite influence in leading political circles in the area.

He noted, too, that the Republican state legislature wound up its affairs just yesterday after voting a sales tax and killing a state FEPC. Both parties had been pledged to an FEPC.

Communist Party leaders, he declared, were especially active in fighting for a state FEPC and against sales tax.

Zucker assailed the arrests of Davis and Nabried as aimed at trade union militancy and the struggle for Negro rights. He charged Lowenfels' arrest was a deliberate effort to undermine the Pennsylvania Worker, which Lowenfels has assisted in guiding editorially while largely confined to his home by his heart condition.

The men arrested here are the 10th group of Americans to be imprisoned on the framed charges under the Smith Act. They bring the number so arrested to 87 in the five years since the first pick-ups took place in New York in the summer of 1948.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Detroit Police Jail 26 at Party
- AFL Leader Warns on McCarthy

DETROIT POLICE, in violation of basic constitutional rights, swooped down on a garden party in the rear of the home of Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of the Michigan Civil Rights Congress. Twenty-six were placed under arrest in an obvious attempt to augment the hysteria surrounding events of the forthcoming Michigan Smith Act trial. William Maki, well-known Detroit attorney, remonstrated the cops invaded the property without a search warrant. Appearing before Recorder's Court Judge Frank Schemanske, McPhaul and Miss Ann Shore, organizational secretary of the CRC, were held in \$500 bonds for "engaging in an illegal occupation." The rest were held in \$300 bail each for "loitering." The case is scheduled for trial Aug. 5.

THE Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee in San Francisco has challenged Attorney General Herbert Brownell either to remove its name from his "subversive list" or grant the committee a full hearing. The committee, composed of executive board members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, has twice been cited as "subversive" without the for-

malty of a hearing of any kind. First citation occurred April 29, a week before the Supreme Court heard arguments on the conviction of ILWU President Harry Bridges and his two associates. The second citation took place July 21, the day U. S. District Judge Oliver J. Carter signed an order dismissing the perjury case against the three union leaders. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction June 15.

WARNING that Senator McCarthy's goal is the White House, President Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (AFL) said the Wisconsin Republican "must be stopped before he builds himself into a Presidential candidate. Writing in the July issue of the Catering Industry Employee, Ernst said: "There is no doubt at all that if McCarthy is going to be stopped, he is going to have to be stopped soon, while there is yet the freedom to rise up and denounce him as the mischief maker he is. . . . This mischief, once it takes hold of a nation, is a kind of political polio. It paralyzes free men with fright. Unchecked, it will surely lead straight to that ugliest of tyrannies: fascism."

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

- Name Dixiecrat to UN Assembly
- The Eisenhower Appointments

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER this week continued to seal his administration's alliance with the Dixiecrats by naming Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. Eisenhower named the South Carolina racist in the face of vigorous protests from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, expressed "shock and dismay" at the intended appointment of "an open advocate of and spokesman for racism." In appointing Byrnes, the President also included Rep. James P. Richards, South Carolina Democrat, Henry Cabot Lodge and John Foster Dulles. Among the five alternate members of the U.S. delegation to the UN there was placed the name of Rev. Archibald Carey, Jr., Negro Republican Alderman.

THERE WAS SCANT applause in the Negro press this week following the Republicans' appointment of five Negroes the week before—including an Ambassador to Liberia, a Labor Department consultant on minority problems, and a Federal Parole Board member. Previously there had been appointed a Negro consultant in the Department of Health and Education. The Baltimore Afro-American's Cliff Mackay summed up Negro sentiment by stating, "These nominations have left most of us cold," and he added:

"The fact that these appointments consist of a colored Republican replacing a colored Democrat is not likely to make many persons clap their hands, jump up in the air and shout, 'goody, goody.'"

A NEGRO disc jockey has been missing from his Miami home since July 12 since he had an altercation with South Miami police. He was last seen

when police shot at his car after he was ordered to stop. The disc jockey, Clarence McDaniels, was outspoken against segregation and a supporter of the NAACP, and there are rumors that racists among the police have lynched him. His disappearance brings to mind the still unsolved bomb murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore on Christmas night, 1951, in Mims, Fla.

CLEVELAND'S TOWNE Casino has been forced to close its doors because of bombings by racists who opposed the night spot's interracial policy. Edward Helstein and Jack Rogoff, the Casino's owners had instituted a policy of hiring Negro and white headliners for floor shows to entertain Negro and white guests. A bomb destroyed the club's front entrance last winter while Louis Armstrong and his band were booked there. The club was bombed again in May, and the last bomb hit last July 15. Authorities have not made any arrests in connection with the bombings.

SHORTS AND PERSONALITIES: Air Force Lt. Thomas E. Williams, of Craig Air Force Base, Fla., now faces trial for violating the state's Jim Crow laws when he refused to move to a "colored" seat last June. . . . World Politics and Africa will be discussed by bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion now meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. . . . James Hicks, Afro-American columnist chides the Rockefeller and their fellow capitalists who are donating millions to segregated schools: "Why is it that Mr. Rockefeller and company give so generously to build up and maintain these separate schools when logical reasoning would seemingly indicate that the smart thing to do is to have one school instead of two? . . . It makes one wonder whether Mr. Rockefeller and company are not genuinely interested in keeping the schools in the South separated?"

".. my purpose in life, to advance the interests of working people"

HONOLULU. IN STATEMENTS to the court before receiving sentence, Hawaii's seven Smith Act defendants reaffirmed their own innocence and their confidence they would be vindicated.

In a dramatic session before Judge Jon Wiig and a packed courtroom, the seven proudly defended their faith and their life's work.

Six defendants were given the maximum prison sentence, five years, and fined \$5,000. The seventh, Mrs. Eileen Fujimoto, was sentenced to three years and fined \$3,000.

Excerpts from their statements to the court follow:

JACK W. HALL, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union regional director:

"In any association I may have had with the other defendants in this case since my arrival in Hawaii nearly 18 years ago, or with other named and unnamed 'co-conspirators,' none of them have ever told me, or inferred that they believed in the overthrow of our government by force and violence or that they intended to teach and advocate that doctrine at some specific or indefinite time in the future, or that their association with me or with each other had as one of its purposes—direct or implied—the overthrow of our government by force and violence.

"In any of the books that I may have read, and I must confess I have read very few of the books in evidence in whole or part, I have not understood that those books, somewhere within their covers, taught or advocated the overthrow of our government.

"DO NOT MISUNDERSTAND"

me. I am not proud of the fact that I have read so few of the books in evidence. I believe that all intelligent persons should seek to acquire as much knowledge as possible and from every available source; and to that end, people should not only read but assemble together for discussions and the exchange of ideas. The right to do this, it seems to me, should be unrestricted for all people, including Communists, although to the prosecution that appears to make you a co-conspirator.

"Even on the prosecution's ridiculous theory, I am compelled to point out that there is no direct evidence in the record of this case that I was a member of the Communist Party during the three year period preceding the indictment. The prosecution well knows that I was not a member of the Communist Party when they got their indictment and they know that I am not now.

ist Party when they got their indictment and they know that I am not now.

"WHILE I do not believe in replacing the institutions of our country and our community by force and violence, I do believe there is much yet that can and must be done to make our country a better place in which to live. It is not enough to say that our United States and its people are on the whole better off than the people of other nations, true as that statement is. Any thinking person knows that there is still much suffering, much insecurity, much poverty, much intolerance, much bigotry and much discrimination in our nation.

"It has been my purpose in life, and I believe that I have been



loyal to that purpose, to do all within my power to advance the interests of the working people, the weak, the oppressed. I acknowledge mistakes but declare they have been honestly made...

"I know not what the future holds for me but you may be sure that wherever I may be, I shall continue with all the energy at my command and with undiminished

conviction to do what I can to bring about a better life for the common people."

CHARLES KAZUYUKI FUJIMOTO, Chairman, Communist Party of Hawaii:

"I was born on a sugar plantation on the Island of Kauai. I was raised in these islands and I was educated in the schools of this Territory. All of the convictions I possess, and the ideals to which I aspire, were nurtured in these islands.

"In 1948 I publicly announced that I had accepted the position of chairman of the Communist party of Hawaii. I took that action because I believed that there was vast room for improvement in the lot of the people, and because I wanted more actively to participate in the struggle of the people for a better life. I felt that by this action, I could make a consistent and constructive contribution to that effort.

"IN THE YEARS that have passed, I have done whatever I could, modest though it has been, to improve the economic and social conditions of the people, to help end discrimination, and to speak for the achievement and maintenance of peace in our world.

"I do believe that capitalism is far from perfect... And I also believe that some day the people of our country will decide that they have had enough of capitalism; that in order to eliminate the evils of exploitation, of oppression and depression, of prejudice, of unemployment, and recurring wars, a socialist system of society will offer a better life for all the people.

"But it is ridiculous for any intelligent person to think that socialism can be imposed upon the American people against the will of the people. It can only come when the people want it, and by the free choice of the people.

"In any event, the real issue that faces the American people today is not the question of deciding between socialism and capitalism. The real issues of importance to the American people are to maintain peace and democracy, to prevent fascism and war, and to improve the conditions of work and life."

KOJI ARIYOSHI, editor of The Honolulu Record, a weekly newspaper:

"My thoughts and aspirations are in the issues of The Honolulu Record. They are no secret, for I pour them out from my deepest conscience week after week.

"And where in all the issues of the Honolulu Record did the prosecution find a single statement that supports their charge of a conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of this government by force and violence? They could not find one. And on the defensive they tried to keep issues of The Record out of this court, because The Record lays out plainly what I stand for, what I believe in."

EILEEN TOSHIKO FUJIMOTO, wife of Charles and an office employee of the ILWU:

"I believe that my whole life, as I have lived it in these islands, refutes the contention that I have at any time believed in violence or



THE SEVEN HAWAII SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS and their attorneys in the courtroom. At the table are (left to right): attorneys Meyer Symonds, Richard Gladstein, Harriet Bonilog and A. L. Whin. Defendants (left to right, rear): Dr. John Reinecke, Jack W. Hall, Jack Kimoto, Eileen Fujimoto, Koji Ariyoshi, Dwight Freeman and Charles Fujimoto.

A Sermon for Stand-Up-and-Be Counted Days



By Rev. Ed. D. McGowan
Pastor, Asbury Methodist Church
FREDERICK, Md.

(Excerpts from a speech delivered before the National Fraternal Council of Churches, U.S.A., in Detroit, Mich., April 30, 1953, made available for publication by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.)

I STAND here this evening—a representative and a product of three movements in religion that were champions of the rights of the individual to freedom of thought, speech and action.

Nearly 2,000 years ago the founder of the Christian Community gave His life for the right to think, to speak and to believe according to the dictates of His own conscience rather than be told by a religious hierarchy what He must think, speak, believe.

He believed that His sacrifice would vouchsafe that same freedom to generations following.

I would be a traitor to Him and to thousands of martyrs and saints—traitor to a movement whose influence has made crooked lives straight—whose power has caused the blind to see and the lame to walk, made bad men good, made somebodies out of nobodies—a traitor indeed if I remained silent in my generation when these freedoms of the spirit were in jeopardy.

If at this crucial moment in history his ways are too hard for me I must renounce my claim to be a part of his movement.

I am also a Protestant—a movement whose leader, Martin Luther, nearly four centuries ago made a bold stroke for the right of the individual Christian to freedom of conscience, thought, and speech, in the area of religion, rather than to be dictated to by a religious hierarchy.

As a good Protestant I must protest every act that threatens the gains made by a movement whose followers in these nearly 400 years have wrought righteousness, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, and out of weakness were made strong."

I AM A METHODIST—a movement whose leader, John Wesley, exercised his freedom to think,

See "On the Way" By Abner Berry Page 3

speak and believe according to the dictates of his own conscience, rather than conform to the decadent religious atmosphere of his age.

As a representative and a product of three great religious movements that have championed freedom of conscience, thought and speech I must be vigilant lest these hard-won gains of these 2,000 years be lost to this and succeeding gen-

eration.

I must with every ounce of my being vouchsafe these same freedoms to every individual and group in society. Even to those with whom I disagree—I must oppose every instrument that threatens these freedoms to any group because I know that that same instrument in the hands of those who disagree with me will deprive me of the freedoms which have nourished and sustained me these 38 years.

AND SO I must protest the attempt of the Un-American Activities Committee to impugn the leadership of Bishop W. J. Walls by calling this great leader of a great denomination a "subversive."

The insult and abuse to which Rev. Charles A. Hill of this city (Detroit) was subjected by this same committee,

—The attempt of the U.S. State Department to deny passport rights to the Rev. James H. Robinson of New York City because he insisted on voicing the Negro and colonial

peoples' demands against racism as practiced at home and exported abroad.

The refusal of the neo-fascist Malan government in South Africa to permit Bishop Frederick Jordan and Bishop Primm to administer the work of the A.M.E. Church in South Africa. The reasons for this denial being that the A.M.E. Church has cooperated in the resistance of the African people to the unjust laws.

THE ACCUSATION against the A.M.E. Church is correct because the A.M.E. Church has been preaching the gospel—a gospel that emphasizes the dignity of the human personality and wherever the gospel is preached, men rise up to walk in freedom and in dignity. The drums of freedom have begun to sound across Africa and it is the rhythm of justice, equal opportunity and a decent life for its millions who have known this land as home for many centuries. The rhythm of those drums will not be silenced.

And so, I too must protest—yes, find ways in which to make effective protest against the persecution of those leaders in South and East Africa—Dr. Dadoo, Dr. Z. K. Matthews, Jomo Kenyatta and the five other leaders who were sentenced to seven years hard labor—because they oppose the exclusion of the African people from the political and economic life in a country

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They Sing of the Rosenbergs



ETHEL ROSENBERG

JULIUS ROSENBERG

From Music They Drew Strength

By WALTER LOWENFELS

IT IS quite in keeping with the singing lives of the Rosenbergs, and the singing traditions of the people, that their murder provoked a great outburst of song. An extraordinary quantity and quality of verse has been written, not only by "professional" poets, but by unprofessional poets, working people, people like the Rosenbergs, themselves.

"My Lovely Nightingale," Julius wrote his wife on Feb. 1, 1953, "I caught a couple of bam of your rendition of Gonoud's Ave Maria and the Alleluiah, if only your doors were open, what a lovely concert we would have."

(Let me ask, parenthetically, why can't we have such a concert, a program of music the Rosenbergs sang?)

"ON SUNDAY, Dec. 21, 1952, (Ethel Rosenberg wrote during the Christmas season, last Jan. 19.) I sat quietly in my cell listening to the songs that close to 1,000 people were singing in a heavy rain at Ossining Station (although I couldn't actually hear them), and feeling a calm and a safety and a spiritual bond that no deprivation, no loneliness, no danger could shatter!"

Of a Fourth of July in the Death House, Ethel wrote (on July 5, 1951): "... After a while, some of the pain-gripping me eased. It needed only a radio program and 'Ballad for Americans' for the finishing touch. With Frank Sinatra's recording of 'House I Live In,' I had a tremendous upsurge of courage, confidence, and perspective!"

With Spring in the air, Julius Rosenberg wrote, April 19, 1951: "... For about an hour, beginning about 9 p.m., I walk and sing songs, mostly folk music, workers songs, peoples songs, popular tunes, and excerpts from operas and symphonies.

"I Sing Peat Bog Soldiers,

Kevin Barry, United Nations, Tennessee Waltz, Down in the Valley, Beethoven's Choral Symphony, and as many of the children's records as I can remember. In all frankness, I feel good and strong when I sing."

NOT ONLY the Rosenbergs, but wise and heroic people throughout history have felt "good and strong" when they faced decisive moments with song.

Socrates, for instance, the Greek philosopher: In his last days in jail, before his execution for "dangerous thoughts," Socrates began for the first time in his life, to compose music and poetry. In his last talks with his friends, he wonders whether he had not erred throughout his life in avoiding poetry. At any rate, he chose to die, singing.

So did the Kofe Island prisoners a few months ago, shot down in cold blood, murdered as they marched arm in arm, singing.

In the dreaded hole of the Blawnox prison, Steve Nelson has written how the prisoners, strangers, unable to see each other, started to sing together.

The Rosenbergs singing in the death house; the people singing now, writing their poems, continuing the songs the Rosenbergs sang, bear witness to the poet Neruda's words—"I came here to sing, and for you to sing with me. . . ."

THEY BEAR witness that poetry, song, music, is not primarily a pursuit confined to professionals, but a gift that we all possess, provided we overcome the "division of labor," temporarily imbedded in our social forms, and practice and acquire the know-how. . . . The sweetest songs still to be sung," as Whitman was fond of saying, "leaving the rest to you. . . ."

Indeed, are we not heading toward a society where we will all tend to be poets?—not just in our last moments, but throughout the singing today that lie ahead for all working men and women, tomorrow.

The Rosenberg Song

By WALTER LOWENFELS

I
Walking alone
their last mile,
the Rosenbergs sang
"The Earth Shall Smile."
Let the singing start;
let the mourning cease;
sing as they sang—
the song of peace.

Chorus:
Mourn no more
their last mile,
the Rosenbergs sang
"The Earth Shall Smile."

II
Her mother heart
broken with pain,
she sang and sang
"That Freedom Train."
Sing "Peat Bog Soldiers,"
"Good Night Irene,"
sing as they sang—
"Wearing o' the Green."

Chorus:
III
Sing Beethoven's Ninth,
and Passover songs
of the Jewish people
righting their wrongs.

The last minutes
in the Big House rang—
"Spring Is Coming,"
the Rosenbergs sang.

CHO:

IV
They strapped them in
the electric chair,
but they couldn't kill
the singing we share.
They couldn't kill
the voice of Spring
and the song of peace—
the Rosenbergs sang.

CHO:

V
American lovers,
children of Moses,
they sang of peace
and bread and roses.
Now sing as they sang
because of you
and make their final
song come true.

CHO:

Mourn no more
their last mile,
the Rosenbergs sang
"The Earth Shall Smile."

Outpouring of Peoples Poetry

By DAVID PLATT

HAS there ever been a time when poets have not spoken out against injustice?

In the year 1819 Shelley wrote his famous "Song to the Men of England" beginning "wherefore plow for the lords who lay ye low? Wherefore weave with toil and care the rich robes your tyrants wear?" He wrote it in honor of those slain when British police attacked a workers demonstration in Manchester. In 1887 William Morris wrote his "Death Song" in memory of the heroes who died when a socialist parade was broken up by the British military.

In our own country not one major poet stood aloof from the fight against Negro slavery. Whitman, Whittier, Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow, Thoreau, Melville, Emerson—all were imbued with the fiery moral truth that slavery was evil. They braved the McCarthyites of their day and served truth with their pens. Moreover they believed with Emerson that "the scholar or critic defending the cause of slavery, of arbitrary government, of monopoly, of the oppressor, is a traitor to his profession. He is not company for clean people."

EMERSON'S words were not lost on the leading poets of the 1920s who jumped into the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

And what of the professional poets of the 50s—have they sung the epic of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—the case that shook the world?

For the first time in a century—it is our sad duty to report—the major poets have not spoken out. Not a whisper of protest against that colossal miscarriage of justice has come from Carl Sandburg, Archibald MacLeish, Malcolm Cowley, Allen Tate, William Carlos Williams, T. S. Eliot, Marianne Moore, Wallace Stevens, E. E. Cummings, Karl Shapiro, Paul Engle, Robert Frost.

THE "BIG NAME" poets in the main were silent but the people were not. Carrying on the tradition of Shelley, Morris

and Emerson, housewives, transport workers, shipping clerks, high school students and Smith and McCarran Act victims wrote inspired verse to the martyred Ethel and Julius. Most of this verse was published in the Daily Worker and The Worker. Very often the reader added a brief note about himself.

Francis Sheehy, author of the powerful "Elegy on the Rosenbergs" wrote: "If printed, the poem should bear my pen name Sheehy—which is an Irish name of the original Gaels. My father fought in arms in the Dublin streets in '07, was thrown into Kilmainham Gaol and exiled by the sign manual of the usurper, Queen Victoria. The Rosenbergs are enshrined in my pantheon with Emmet and Tone, Connolly and Pearse, all in Heine's phrase, 'brave soliders in the war for the liberation of humanity.' Sheehy's eloquent poem swore "by this sheltering earth, by the stars of the Sabbath they never saw, by the sun that never greeted them again, by the hallowed and vital remembrance of their loyal lives and cruel deaths—we swear they shall be avenged."

TYPICAL of a number of letters received by the Daily Worker was this one from a working-class housewife and mother of two children who wrote: "I am not a poet by profession, but as a woman who fights for peace and for the freedom of all peoples, I hope you will consider printing my poem. I am sorry I cannot sign my name but those who murdered Ethel and Julius Rosenberg do not permit me to do so."

"The Rosenbergs Must Live" was the title of a fine poem by A. Sanbonmatsu, a Japanese

American, who with his family was confined to prison barrack 'relocation' camps during World War II. "The Rosenbergs must live for the April wind," he wrote, "and for spring for all the colors of life and for all that lives, for the summer night and for the supper prayers, for Michael and Robbie, they must live."

Then there was Howard Fast's "A Man and A Woman in Sing Sing Death House," a moving poem in which Fast declares he is "no good for weeping, and there are not enough tears to wash away the walls we face. I am bitter with anger, I will nourish anger, feed the flame of hot anger and sear my own memory and the memory of others. This I can do."

Above all there was the masterly poem by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (published in Masses & Mainstream) in which the martyred Rosenbergs are welcomed by "Sacco and Vanzetti, old John Brown and Willie McGee straight up from endless depths" and also by the "mighty Dead: Buddha Mahmoud and Isaiah, Jesus, Lincoln and Toussaint, Savonarola and Joan of Arc and all the other millions, in throng on throng unending, weeping, singing."

NO RECORD of the great work done by the people's poets can be complete without special mention of Edith Segal's magnificent and stirring Rosenberg songs and poems written in the very midst of the struggle to save them from death.

Also outstanding was Midi Cordon's "Thank You Ethel—you taught me gallantry, gave me back my voice. My early song-choked with frustration, trouble, triviality—gushed forth anew to sing your love and praise."

Dora Teitlebaum's poignant "A Train Through the Night," translated from the Yiddish by Martha Millet, spoke of the unyielding courage of the Rosenbergs whose "cause shall blaze from the lips of men and justice rise with the people's will. A night like a dark, unending sea is drowning my country's soul."

Elizabeth Regsall's "Petition to the President in the Matter of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg" brilliant

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MISS ROSAURA REVUELTAS, distinguished Mexican actress, stars in "Salt of the Earth," a film sponsored by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. It was filmed on location at the metal mining area of the southwest states; miners and their families were the actors. Miss Revueltas is shown above in a scene from the film with her leading man, Juan Chacon, president of the union's local 890. His splendid acting has won the praise of theatre professionals.

Reflections on a Journey

By ROSAURA REVUELTAS
MEXICO CITY.

I DON'T remember much of that flight from Mexico City to Ciudad Juarez. As the plane droned north toward the border, I was oblivious of the passengers around me, completely absorbed in my thoughts of the experience that lay ahead—the making of "Salt of the Earth." I had waited so long to do this picture; production had been postponed several times because of various difficulties—but now at last I was on my way to Silver City.

In a way it seemed I had waited all my life to do this picture. My own mother was a miner's daughter. As a child I learned of the miners' hardships, their joys and sorrows; and I grew up wondering why these people on whom the wealth of nations depended were among the worst paid workers in the world. From the day I became an actress I longed to play a role that would honor my people. And now such a role had been offered me—for these miners of New Mexico were MY PEOPLE, even though they lived across the border.

THE PLANE droned on. I closed my eyes and thought of Esperanza, the miner's wife I was to portray in the picture; I was still thinking of her when we landed, and took the airport limousine to El Paso.

There were several Mexican students with me in the limousine. At the border we handed over our documents to the U. S. inspector. He glanced at our vaccination certificates, seemingly the only thing that interested him, returned our documents and waved to the driver to proceed. That was all.

I spent the night in an El Paso hotel, and the next morning, when checking on my plane reservation to Silver City, showed my papers to the airport clerk to make certain that they were perfectly in order. It seemed a little strange to me that my passport had not been stamped at the time of entry. I was assured that this technicality was of no importance; I could always prove my date of entry with my validated airplane ticket, as well as the fact that I

had crossed the border in an airport limousine with other passengers (whose passports also had not been stamped).

SO I GAVE the matter no further thought. From the moment I stepped off the plane at Silver City, to be met by a delegation of miners' wives, I was engrossed in the creative work before us. Even when the first attacks against our picture appeared in the press I felt no danger to my own status.

We were within a week of our goal when two agents of the Immigration Department visited the lodge in Silver City where the cast and crew were staying. They wanted to see my passport. I showed it to them. In their cold, polite manner they told me they needed to inspect it and would return it to me in a few days.

WORK ON the picture went forward as usual for the next three days. On the fourth day, returning to the lodge from our location set, I found the same two agents waiting for me. This time they had a woman with them—a matron. They had come to arrest me on the grounds that my passport lacked an ad-

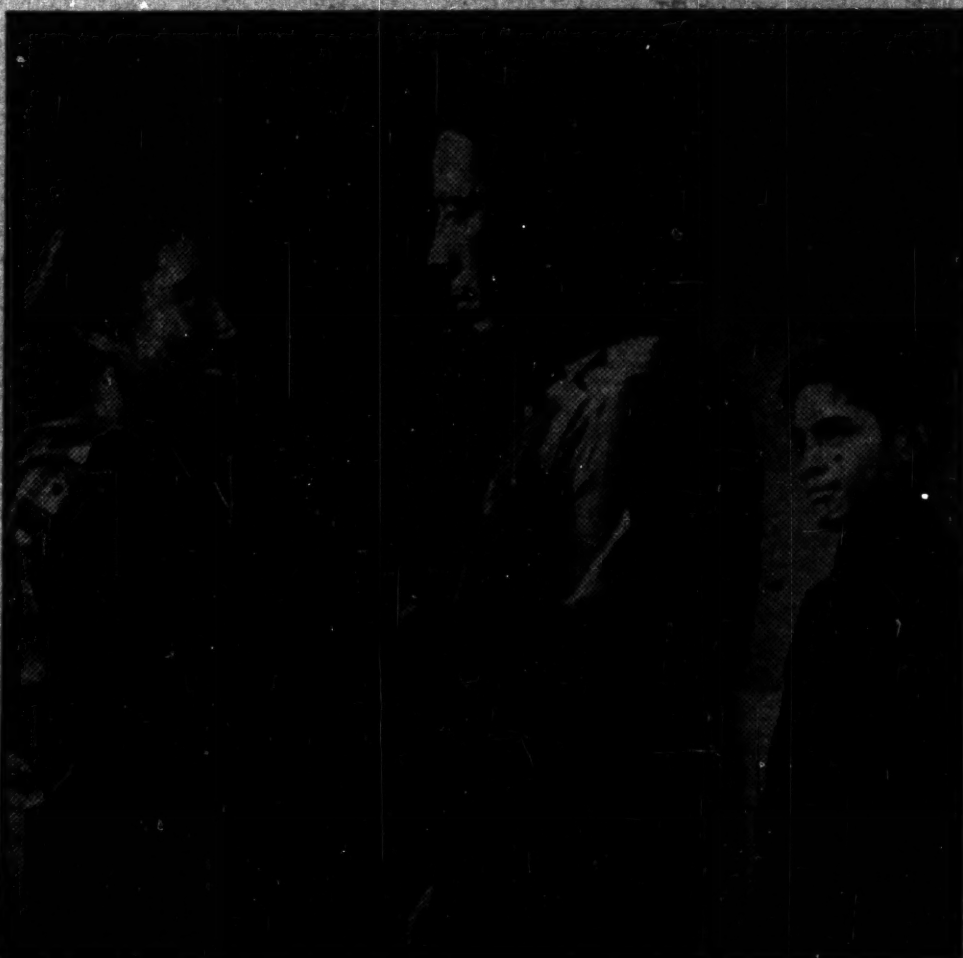
mission seal. They told me it was nothing serious, that I could return to work the next day if a \$500 bond was posted in El Paso.

Nevertheless they forced me to leave immediately in their car, without dinner, and all the way to El Paso they kept interrogating me. Was I a Communist? Weren't the people I was working with Communists? Was not this a Communist picture? For the first time I began to feel frightened. Not for myself, but for the picture.

Paul Jarico, our producer, had followed us to El Centro in his car in order to post my bond. But no sooner did the authorities see that I was about to go free again than they revoked the original warrant of arrest, issuing a new one that stated I was to be held without bail.

THAT FIRST night I was installed in a hotel room; and two guards set their chairs right outside my door. For the next ten days and nights these two "shadows" or their replacements never left me. I drew small comfort from the thought that this arrangement was preferable to jail. In a way, these shadows

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In this scene from the film Miss Revueltas, portraying a miner's wife, tells her husband, played by Mr. Chacon, how the women are helping win the strike. Their son, played by a miner's child, looks on proudly.

On the Way

The Negro Church Refuses To Bow to McCarthyites

By ABNER BERRY

THERE WAS A TIME DURING SLAVERY when the slaveholders required one of their representatives present when Negroes worshipped lest the preacher use Scripture to attack the "peculiar institution." For experience had taught those who defended their right to own other human beings that religious literature did not always support the doctrine of "slaves be obedient to thy masters." There was also the story of the Hebrew children being rescued from slavery by Moses.

And there was hopefulness in that part of the rescue where God parted the waters of the Red Sea just long enough to allow the Israelites to cross, the waters then rejoining to engulf Pharaoh's pursuing hosts.

Songs were fashioned around freedom symbols whose inner meaning escaped the supposedly watchful agents of the slaveholders.

At every turn the institution which was supposed to make the slaves more docile and tractable was being turned into an instrument of struggle. The church became the cradle of Negro culture. It was in the church that the first slave revolts were organized, and a Negro named Gabriel Prosser, fired by Biblical imagery, led one of the greatest slave revolts in Virginia in 1800.

IN THE NORTH, THE FREE NEGROES who were forced to worship in jimcrow pews, left the "white" churches and formed churches of their own. As early as 1796, a group of Negroes split away from the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City and formed the "Mother Zion Church," forerunner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion. (The Mother Zion Church is now located in Harlem and its pastor is the Rev. B. C. Robeson, brother of Paul Robeson, the famed singer-actor.)

In 1816 in Philadelphia another group of Negroes, led by Revs. Richard Allen and Daniel Coker, broke away from the Methodist Church and formed the African Methodist Church. And there were other break-aways involving Baptists and others in some northern cities. These churches became havens for escaped slaves; they were convention halls where Negroes met and formulated their demands for citizenship rights. While keeping to the doctrinal essence of their various denominations, Negro congregations continually fought the social and political reactionaries who practiced the same doctrines in "white" churches.

Rev. Daniel Coker, speaking in 1816, after the founding of the A.M.E. Church, likened the status of the Negro to that of the "Jews (who) had not equal privileges with the Babylonians, although they were governed by the same laws, and suffered the same penalties."

ABOLITIONIST NEGRO PRESBYTERIANS took their fight to Scotland, the denominational headquarters, demanding that the Mother Church ex-communicate those American slaveholders who were defying church doctrine by owning the bodies of men and women. Due to the wealth and influence of the slaveholding Presbyterians in the New World, the church continued to shelter both determined Abolitionists in England and the U. S. North and those who held slaves in the South.

The spirit of the founders is not dead in the Negro Church. And the poetic imagery of the Negro preacher is still hitting hard at those who would outlaw the fight for full freedom. A young minister, Rev. Edward D. McGowan, a Methodist Episcopal pastor, said this recently in calling on his fellow ministers of all faiths to take a stand against McCarthyism:

"Nearly 2,000 years ago the founder of the Christian Community gave His life for the right to think, to speak and to believe according to the dictates of His own conscience. . . .

"He believed that His sacrifice would vouchsafe that same freedom to generations following. . . . would be a traitor to Him and to thousands of martyrs and saints—traitor to a movement whose influence has made crooked lives straight—whose power has caused the blind to see and the lame to walk, made bad men good, made somebodies of nobodies—a traitor, indeed if I remained silent in my generation when these freedoms of the spirit were in jeopardy."

BISHOP WILLIAM J. WALLS, of the A.M.E. Zion Church, a man who has stood up for peace and the right to continue the search for freedom and truth, responded to Rev. McGowan's call:

"I do not believe these people (the McCarthyites) are afraid of ministers and communism, they are afraid of religion and righteousness. These efforts are being made to cower all prophets of God and to make them smug little slinkers, and defame Negro leaders to scare their followers away. . . .

These are spokesmen for churches which originated in revolt against racism. Through their history these church leaders know of the fight that had to be waged against slavery. They have had many times to cloak their religion in seemingly innocent religious phrases. They have had to work covertly when the slave power was strong enough to suppress the forces of freedom. And now that democracy is in their grasp, they, as millions of others are determined, do not intend to allow the prize of freedom to be snatched from them by a political bandit yelling "Communism!"



Foster Writes on Latin America In August Political Affairs

THE AUGUST issue of Political Affairs, which will be available in a few days, contains several important articles on Latin America.

William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, contributes an article entitled, "The Explosive Situation in Latin America" in which he analyzes the present political situation there and shows the tremendous significance of developments in that part of the world for us in the United States.

Two other contributions deal with Latin America. One, by the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, illuminates recent revolutionary events there, and sheds light upon the whole course of affairs in South America; the other, by A. B. Magil, who recently spent two years in Mexico, is a thorough analysis of the latest economic and political developments in that country.

The concluding installment of the two-part article, "The Left-Led Unions and Labor Unity," by John Swift, places the perspective:

Statements of Hawaii Smith Act Defendants

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tried to advocate the violent overthrow of our government.

"I am a product of these islands. I was born here. I attended the public schools in Honolulu and was graduated from the University of Hawaii. I have worked here all my life.

"I have many friends and acquaintances in these islands. My family and relatives live here. I have shared in the experiences of the people here since my birth. I have never harmed anyone in these islands and I desire no harm to anyone in the future. Why would I want to see force or violence used in this territory which I love, inhabited by all of the people whom I love?

"I rejoice in the things that make the people of our community happy, and I sorrow in the events that make them sad. I believe that the verdict in this case does not make the people in this Territory happy, for I believe they realize that our conviction is designed to put fear into the hearts of those who want to speak out against injustice, and who fight for the rights of the common people of Hawaii."

'WARY CLERGY'

The following boxed short headline "Wary Clergy" appeared in the AFL News Reporter of July 17:

"Wits around Washington are telling the story of the Protestant minister who was summoned before the McCarthy Committee.

"Are you a member of the Protestant clergy?" McCarthy asked.

"The clergyman replied: 'I refuse to answer on the ground that it might incriminate me.'"

ple of Hawaii."

JACK DENICHI KIMOTO, worker on The Honolulu Record:

"No matter how many laws are passed, and no matter how much repression takes place, nothing can ultimately stop the struggle of the people for a better life, a life that is more full of happiness and security and promise."

DWIGHT JAMES FREEMAN, a construction worker:

"I am a working man and I

have been a working man all my life. I started to make my own living from the time I was 12 years old. Like thousands, even millions, of other workers, I have had to skip and postpone many a meal during the depression years, and I have had to live under the worst possible conditions of poverty and insecurity.

"So I think I know how the average worker feels, and what it is that he wants, for himself and his family and his fellow-men. I think I know what the hopes of the working people are, and these hopes I have always shared. To put it in a few words, they are hopes for a better life, a peaceful life, a democratic way of life, and a life in which the people who work will have something to say about their destiny."

JOHN REINECKE, former teacher "purged" from the Hawaii school system:

"We can stand here with a clear conscience. I wonder if the same is true of the men who, acting in the name of our government, have knowingly used perjured testimony to convict us; and whose agents have made a wholesale attempt to intimidate and corrupt the integrity of the members of the ILWU."

"It is not pleasant to face a prison sentence as reward for what I have tried to make a decent and useful lifetime in this community. Yet I am proud to stand here. This is one of the times when it is necessary for men to stand up not only to maintain their own integrity but to set an example for all who challenge the bigotry that radiated from some of those who sat in the witness chair."

A SERMON FOR STAND-UP-AND-BE-COUNTED DAYS

(Continued from Page 7)

which belongs to them.

I refuse to be engulfed by the hysteria and fear of our times because I firmly believe that given a chance Democracy will stem the tide of this and every age. Only those who daily by their deeds try to retard the full flowering of the democratic way of life become hysterical in the face of the world situation.

THOUGH my voice is not especially loud or strong, it seems that when I have spoken in behalf of PEACE and first class status for 15,000,000 American citizens too many people could hear me (possibly the FBI also) when I would speak in New York. And so my superiors possibly feel that not so many people will hear me and it will be much safer down in Maryland to which I am being transferred as of May 24.

If in hysteria and fear we continue the course we are on, we will awake on tomorrow to discover that the house of Democracy has fallen—not because of the attack of some enemy without—rather it will have fallen because of weakening from within by the denial of freedom.

—Freedom to print and publish the truth as was true of John H. McCray, Negro editor of the Lighthouse and Informer who was sentenced to 60 days on the chain gang because he championed the right of Negroes to vote in South Carolina.

—Freedom to speak the truth as in the case of Dr. J. Minor Sullivan who was indicted and is out on \$1,000 bail because he dared give testimony in court showing that defendants in the Trenton Six case were drugged at the time of their so-called confessions.

THE NEGRO CHURCH had

its beginning at this point of the night of the individual to dignity and first class status. Believing that all men are equal at the foot of the cross, the Negro established a church in which he could worship God in dignity and with a healthy sense of self-respect and not as a servant. We remembered that Jesus said, "I have not called you servant but friend."

And to the Negro Church has been entrusted the responsibility of translating the hopes and aspirations of the Negro for dignity and freedom into reality. When my grandparents sang the spiritual, "I Am Going to Eat at the Welcome Table One of These Days," it is true that they meant eternity. But they also meant that they were looking forward to a day in time when they would no longer have to eat in the kitchen of white folks but would eat at a table of their own in their own dining room at which they could sit in freedom and with dignity.

Now and again you and I are privileged to catch a glimpse of eternity. We are privileged to see "the Lord, high and lifted up" and to hear the beautiful harmonies of the Cherubim and Seraphim as they chant, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, Heaven and Earth are full of Thy glory." This Christ of God disturbs us. He will not let us be at ease until the music of the Cherubim and Seraphim gets translated from eternity to the lips of the men and women in the towns and cities where we serve.

Or again we are taken to some island of Patmos, where in the spirit on the Lord's day we catch a vision of a new heaven and a new earth coming down from God out of heaven to dwell among men. And this Christ of God disturbs us

—will not let us be at ease until in Mississippi, Alabama, Detroit, Texas or New York there is at least some concrete or asphalt on which our people can walk.

THE CHURCH must continue to translate into time the visions of eternity—must continue to translate into reality the hopes and aspirations of our people.

The Committee to Defend Leadership which represents such outstanding leaders of the Negro people as Bishop C. Alleyne, Bishop R. C. Ransom, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Rev. Charles A. Hill and Mr. Coleman A. Young of Detroit, Rev. Joseph Evans of Chicago, Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins of S. C., invites your cooperation and participation in its efforts in this direction.

We are convinced that we must come to the defense of all Negro leaders who are attacked. We will not succumb to the enemies of the Negro people who would divide us by name calling and smear tactics. For we know that a better life for our people will not be achieved by a divided people. And so I must defend a Paul Robeson, the greatest artist of this century. Paul Robeson has interpreted the

classics for me in a way that no other person can thrill me. I know Paul Robeson personally and he has talked to me from the depths of his heart and I will come to my own conclusions about Paul Robeson—no one else can tell me what I must think or believe about this great leader of the Negro people.

AND SO I must defend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who when he speaks reveals a vast knowledge—a knowledge of the universe. Dr. Du Bois is the greatest scholar of this century; yet he has placed his vast knowledge and his skill as a scholar at the service of his people. He has spent more than 50 years in fighting for the dignity and first class status of 15 million Negro citizens and because of this the Negro people have made him their leader.

I must defend a Ben Davis. There are some who tell me that he is a Communist. In New York City more than 75,000 Negroes and whites elected him to the City Council on two occasions. They did not seek to question his politics. They knew that he was fighting for a better way of life for the Negro people and so they made him their leader. They did not ask permission as to whether they could or could not make him their leader.

IN THE struggle for full citizenship rights many different kinds of forces must unite for victory.

In the shouting out times
In the stand up and be counted days
When the roll is called
Where will you be?
In the shouting out times
In the stand up and be counted days
Do you close your eyes?
Do you turn your head?
Are you afraid?



The Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 8)

lantly dramatized the truth that "we too have committed the following crimes to wit: joined unions, signed petitions, fought Jim Crow, spoke peace. (Some of us have typewriters in our homes and jello boxes. Yes, even collection cans for child refugees.)"

THERE IS space only to mention other outstanding contributions by Bertha Stachel (wife of Jack Stachel, Communist leader imprisoned for his political ideas), Sadie Van Ween (To Die At Sunset), Saul Gross (Thou Shalt Not Kill), Ber Green (You Are Immortal), Joseph Norman (They Shall Not Die), Paul Carter (Mister President), Ettore Relia (To The Rosenbergs), Martha Millet (At Ossining), Anne Lifshutz (Journey To Ossining), Alfred Strong (Thoughts After the Executions).

Yes, the people's poets filled the gap when the professionals retreated before the executioners of this sublimely courageous couple.

We say to these silent ones what the poet Mary Carolyn Davies said to the intellectuals who did nothing to stop the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti: "Shame on folk of printed word who raise no cry that rich men plunder. You give a sword for their hands to slay all you hold dear and high some day."



The Worker

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A chat with the reader

THIS ISSUE of The Worker marks the achievement of a truce in Korea and an end to the senseless bloodletting against which our paper has campaigned for three years. Happy as we are to publish this edition, we are sad in recalling that such an edition could have come much sooner, and thereby have saved lives and suffering. We were all set for such an issue, in fact, on June 14, some six weeks ago. Articles were prepared. Pictures were chosen. Then came Syngman Rhee's provocations, with Pentagon encouragement, which torpedoed the truce talks and resulted in more bloodletting.

Final news that the armistice agreement had been signed came to The Worker office last Sunday, July 26 at 9 p.m. EDT. There was no surprise, of course, because since the day before it was known that all issues had been ironed out and an hour had been set for the actual signing.

YET TO THE EDITORS and staff members crowded around the United Press ticker Sunday night, there was a scene of joy and of relief when the teletyped words cracked onto the yellow roll of paper. But there was little time to celebrate. The bulletin had to be set into type and rushed to the waiting presses for the special edition of Monday's Daily Worker.

FOR LIFE does not stand still. With the signing of the truce, the American people must face up to new problems, which include, in fact, returning to some old but unsolved problems. In an effort to help its

readers with these problems, The Worker staff members have already turned their attention to them, as this issue shows. For our New York readers we have gone even further. We have arranged for a forum entitled "The Truce: Where do we go from here?" which will feature talks by John Pittman, our foreign editor and George Blake Charney, labor secretary of the New York State Communist Party. It will be held Thursday, Aug. 6, at 8 p.m., at Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave.

FROM HERE we go to the municipal elections, for one thing, not only in New York but in many other cities. We believe the article by Alan Max, our managing editor, written in answer to a reader's letter, will be especially helpful in this regard.

EXTREMELY interesting, at least to us, was the fact that the Rosenberg case unleashed a flood of poetry from the people. We asked Walter Lowmels and David Platt to tell about this and explain it on page 8. Lowmels, himself a poet, recently issued his latest poem in pamphlet form. It is called American Voices and can be gotten for 10 cents from Whittier Press, PO Box 5405, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

A total of 174 subs for The Worker came in last week. Of these 108 were from New York. The Southern States came through with 19, and New Jersey was right there with 18. What is needed is three or four times that many. How about our old slogan: every reader get a sub!

The Worker SPORTS

Hey, Hearst Papers—Answer These 'Communist Calumnies'

By LESTER RODNEY

THE HEARST PAPERS this week editorialized on the trip the New York Giants will make to Japan this October. Here's what they said: "... what better way of selling American democracy and puncturing Communist calumnies than by sending over a Big League team that will have three Negro stars, Ray Noble, Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin? We want to congratulate all concerned with this happy enterprise, especially our State Department, the Japanese Government, and, of course, the Giants."

We'd like to congratulate the Giants too, on the rare opportunity to make such an interesting trip to a foreign land with all expenses paid... and the Japanese baseball fans who will see a wonderful ball club.

As for the State Department... just who do the Hearst folks think they're kidding? Do they think Japanese fans live on another planet?

Let the State Department, and the Hearst papers, puncture the following "Communist calumnies":

Of the 16 big league teams, NINE have never fielded a Negro player.

Scouts of the Detroit Tigers won't even sign up promising Detroit Negro high school or sandlot stars under their nose for tryouts with the Tigers' minor league teams.

The New York Yankees, playing in the city with the largest Negro population in the land, have never given a Negro player a spring training tryout. When the best player in their farm system was a Negro, Vic Power at Kansas City, they simply bypassed him and kept him at Kansas City again without a look while bringing on over a hundred lesser white minor leaguers for a spring training look this spring. A Negro pitcher named Ruben Gomez had to literally buy his way out of the Yankee chain for \$3,000 last year in order to get his big league chance. Says he about the chances of a colored player coming up to the Yanks: "You would have to be something out of this world!" Incidentally the Hearst press forgot to include Gomez' name on

the Giants' list of Negro players. The young man from Puerto Rico is now a big league pitching star in line for "rookie of the year" honors.

OH, YES, there are lots of "Communist calumnies" to puncture.

Like the fact that an American named Jim Tugerson was hired to pitch for the Hot Springs team in the Cotton States League this spring but the league said it would throw the Hot Springs team out of the league if it used Tugerson, whose skin is not as white as a Dixiecrat's. Tugerson was sent away.

Not to mention the biggest "Communist calumny" of all, that it took a ten year campaign and millions of signatures on petitions to finally smash through the magnates' rotten jimcrow wall just six years ago, that the Daily Worker was the only daily newspaper in the land which campaigned for elementary American sportsmanship for most of these years, which exposed the fraud that white big leaguers were as undemocratic as their owners, which publicized the great Negro stars and forced the first historic big league tryouts of Negro players. See Jackie Robinson's autobiography, and "Roy Campanella" by Dick Young, an official biography).

We never heard anything against discrimination in our national pastime from either the State Department or the Hearst press in all those years.

Yes, the Giants are a fine democratic American team to show off. We wish them a fine trip and we hope they pack the stands. They are a sign of the growing, and bound-to-win fight for full democracy on the American diamond, in every league and in every one of the 48 States.

That great day will come, and not too long from now, and it will come in spite of the hypocritical State Department and the Hearst press!

LOOK WHO'S BACK!



TED WILLIAMS

YEP, IT'S THE one and only Ted Williams, greatest hitter of modern times, last batter to rap 400. He was demobilized from the Marines this week and made a bee-line for Fenway Park in Boston to start getting back in shape.

Ted's return has Red Sox fans buzzin'... the American League pennant.

How the "Splendid Splinter" is getting along toward 35 and hasn't had a bat in his hands for over a year. It'll take a couple of weeks conditioning, at least, before he can get his timing and do much yet. And then...

Well, back in 1945 another famous slugger, Hank Greenberg, mustered out of the World War II Army and joined the Detroit Tigers. Playing on aching GI legs, Hank still managed to lift the club by his return, and a dramatic grand slam homer by the big fellow won the pennant for his team.

One thing about Ted that hasn't changed. He still says bluntly and in plain words what he has to say. When he received his formal discharge on Tuesday he answered as follows:

"I want to thank you for these words, Colonel. I've been anticipating them for some time. Like everyone else, I'm glad the war has come to an end and I hope the wonderful guys I served with over there all get home soon."

At Fourth World Youth Festival

The American and Korean Embraced at the News

By a Special Correspondent

BUCHAREST

A THOUSAND young delegates from nearly 100 lands broke into dramatic scenes of joy when news of the Korean truce arrived at the World Youth Congress meeting here in the largest gathering of its history.

The Korean and United States delegates embraced as the others applauded, sang, cried and danced.

Dead silence descended over the throng when the first speaker in the morning's discussion — the leader of the Chinese delegation — went to the microphone to make the momentous announcement. The silence continued for several seconds as the translation of his words came in many different languages through the delegates' headphones and the full significance sank in.

Suddenly the silence was shattered and a great wave of emotion swept through the congress, as the delegates realized this was the culmination of years of work by millions all over the world. The news of truce fulfilled the aspirations of every person sitting in the hall.

EVERYONE in the room rushed to congratulate the Koreans whose faces lit up in joy and re-

lief that their war ravaged country will know peace again, that their families will be spared from further merciless bombing and napalm attacks.

The assembly gave the U.S. delegate a long standing ovation at the end of his speech.

"The greatest hope of the youth of the United States has been fulfilled," he said. "Peace is in Korea. With all our hearts we welcome the peace and an end to the killing, and end to the dying. We rejoice with the youth of Korea and China in their happiness. The people of the U. S. A., Korea and China have won a great victory today. The victory of peace. The youth of the world have won a great victory today. Our congress is truly the place for the celebration of this great event. We extend our hands to every youth here in congratulations. Long live the friendship among the peoples of the U.S., Korea and China. Long live the peace."

THE CHINESE SPEAKER before him, received an ovation when he declared: "This is a great event eagerly longed for by millions upon millions of people throughout the world. It is also the result of the joint efforts of the peace loving people. Dear friends, we have yet to continue

our efforts in keeping our vigilance to prevent any possible obstructions and sabotage by the enemies of peace and strive for the complete reality of the armistice agreement. The final agreement attained in the Korean armistice negotiations shows that to solve disputes by means of peaceful negotiations and mutual agreement is possible. We hold that all countries of different social systems can co-exist peacefully."

The third World Youth Congress opened in Bucharest with delegates here from almost every land in the world. Jacques Denis, general secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, delivered the main report. He stressed one central idea: that the youth here were confident of finding solutions "for here we put the stress not on what is different among us but on what unites us and is essential to the rights of youth, its yearnings for a full and happy life, its will for independence and peace."

TREMENDOUS CROWDS from Bucharest bearing flowers greeted the youth delegates when they emerged from the trains. The small towns and villages of Hungary and Romania through which the train passed hailed the young people similarly.

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

STANDINGS OF STATES AS OF JULY 28, 1953

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	345	105	100	120	120
Rocky Mt. Area	50	34	68	15	18	120
Illinois	1750	1378	78	250	293	116
Indiana	100	48	48	35	24	68
Iowa	25	20	80	25	16	64
Maryland	150	137	90	100	126	126
Michigan	400	321	80	150	111	74
Minnesota	250	206	82	150	62	41
Mo.-Kansas City	75	62	82	35	39	112
Montana-Idaho	50	44	88	15	8	53
New England	450	437	96	175	140	79
New Jersey	1000	837	83	200	196	97
Ohio	400	225	56	100	115	115
East Pennsylvania	600	415	69	200	159	79
West Pennsylvania	50	67	134	30	51	170
West Virginia	20	10	50		3	
Wisconsin	150	93	61	75	51	68
Southern States	180	162	89	100	87	87
Miscellaneous		317			279	
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	5110	85	1500	1874	125
New York State	13000	8180	63	1500	1207	81
Total — National	19000	13290	70	3000	3081	103

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Children Come First in the USSR Says Returned American Woman

By BETTY FELDMAN

MRS. RUTH CLARK, wife of Worker correspondent Joseph Clark, has just come back from nearly three years in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. Queried about such topics as women, families, children and work in the country of socialism, she had a wealth of information, but it was noticeable that in almost every instance the talk always came back to what had impressed her most strongly—the children of the USSR, the wealth of love and attention lavished

on them.

"They are different," she said again and again, "and no wonder! Even the books about how to bring up children are different! They deal with training, education, development, but not a word about child neuroses. Of course the reason is that more and more parents don't have the neuroses to pass on to the kids! There are still plenty of problems in day-to-day living—there's still a housing shortage, the buses are crowded, shopping takes a long time—but the tensions that breed fear and neuroses and hysteria over here, such as joblessness, discrimina-

tion, the cold war scare, just don't exist there."

SHE FOUND an all-embracing, universal love of children among the Soviet people, "not just for their own kids, but for all children. In all the time I was there, and I must have spent about 25 percent of the time in the parks, I never saw an adult strike a child. Even when subways and buses are crowded, no child or woman with a child would be allowed to stand. The first few seats on every bus, and the first car on every subway train, are reserved for children. When my youngsters got back here they just couldn't understand why there were no children's cars on the BMT."

With all the new apartment houses being built, many families still live in quarters too overcrowded for them. But even the oldest houses, said Mrs. Clark, are built around a courtyard, and that belongs to the children, "with a sandbox in summer, and flooded and frozen for skating in the winter."

Would she tell how the historic provisions of the Soviet Constitution for equal rights for women, work out in daily life? The main struggle, Mrs. Clark emphasized, is for equal opportunities for women as workers, for equal pay and for advancement to leadership; everything else flows from this as the proportion of women workers and their skills increase.

Their domestic burdens are

lightened as increased economic productivity makes available more labor-saving devices, more communal facilities. And above all, the magnificent network of nurseries, creches, of dietetic kitchens where a woman can have her baby's formula prepared every morning, guarantees that a woman worker's family does not suffer from her being at work.

ARRANGEMENTS in these child care institutions are very flexible. A child can be left for a few hours, a whole day, or day and night. There are special rooms where mothers can nurse their children, or just play with them! And always the atmosphere that surrounds the child while its mother is working, is one of love and understanding. There is a small fee for such care, as distinguished from the public education system, which is free, but it is noteworthy that the fee is a very small fraction of the mother's earnings, and that no factory in the USSR lacks such child care facilities.

However, children of working mothers do frequently remain at home, in the care of a grandmother. Mrs. Clark found that the Soviet family is frequently a three-generation unit, usually with a grandmother (because of the terrible loss of men during two World Wars and intervention). And the grandmother plays an active, useful role, helping to care for home and children, and, outside the urban

centers, the garden as well.

It is customary for Soviet citizens to eat the largest meal of the day where they work, at mid-day. Nevertheless the family gathers at home in the evenings for supper (which means less cooking and fewer dishes than dinner does!).

THIS REPORTER for one was surprised to learn that there are considerable numbers of domestic workers in a city like Moscow, and that domestic work is considered a useful, constructive occupation.

(Naturally in a society where racial discrimination is punished by law, such work is not limited to one population group, nor is it subject to low pay, long hours and other forms of exploitation practiced here.)

For instance, in a family of many children where a mother wishes to work, and there is no "babushka" (grandmother) to help out, a domestic worker is an important factor. Mrs. Clark also pointed out that there are still plenty of women in the Soviet Union who do not go to work, simply because they do not choose to.

"Contrary to the stories current in the press here," said Ruth Clark, with a broad smile, "there is an enormous amount of personal freedom in the Soviet Union. No one tells a woman she must work, although the whole trend is towards more and more women going into the endless number of professions and occupations open to them. Medicine, for instance is rapidly becoming a woman's field!"



By JO LINNE

By Federated Press

THE FAMILY can wage war against clothes moths and carpet beetles more successfully today than ever before, the Agriculture Department reports.

Now selling in stores are many reliable products developed by research to use in the fight against these destructive pests. Research also has shown improved methods of protecting woollens from damage and preventing these insects from surviving in homes. Different products have been developed for different needs—some to apply to the wool fabric itself and others to apply to floors, shelves, in cracks and around baseboards.

As a manual for the anti-moth campaign, the department has issued a new bulletin entitled Clothes Moths and Carpet Beetles—How to Combat Them (HC no. 24). Single copies of this bulletin are free on request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. In words and pictures the bulletin shows first what the insects look like and the characteristic damage they do so the housewife will know the pests she has to deal with. Then it describes the different chemical products, and how to use them.

CONTRARY to popular belief, carpet beetles often are more abundant and more destructive than clothes moths. They are more difficult to get rid of because they are more active and thus may spread over the entire house.

To rid homes of carpet beetles and clothes moths, thorough cleaning is needed as well as the use of chlordane or lindane household sprays—on closet walls and floors, cracks behind baseboards and other hard-to-get-at places where these insects breed and hide. Using the radiator-cleaning attachment of a vacuum cleaner is recommended for cracks especially to remove wool lint or bits of hair, fur or feathers on which the insects can live. The spray should be applied after the cleaning is done. When cleaning closets, apply sprays while it is empty of clothes. The same rule holds for bureau drawers.

To keep insects from feeding on woollens, several substances are recommended. EQ-53, developed by Agriculture Department entomologists, provides easy-to-use protection for all washable woollens. Add a few spoonfuls of EQ-53 solution to the wash or rinse water. It will

protect the washed woollens for a year or more if they are stored; or if they are in use, until they are washed again or dry cleaned.

EQ-53 is appearing for the first time this year under various trade names in drug, department and housewares stores. For such woollens as rugs, coat and suits that can't be washed, household DDT oil sprays and fluoride-type mothproofing solutions may be applied to protect them for a season or longer.

Moth flakes and crystals used in tight containers also provide good protection for stored woollens. Dry cleaners and launderers who are equipped to pest-proof your woollens may do this job for you. Furs are protected best by commercial storage.

SAFE HOME USE OF INSECTICIDES

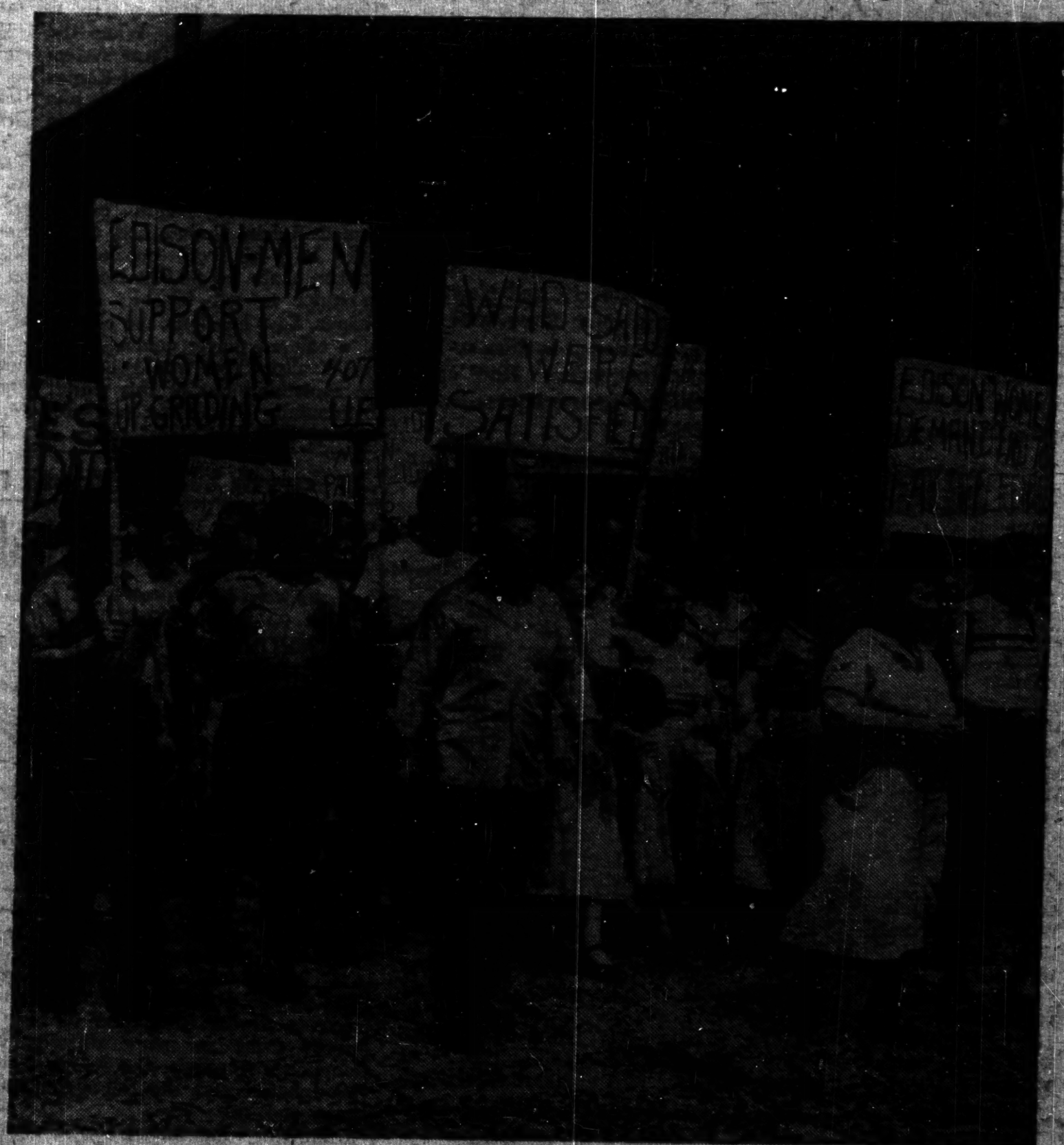
INSECTICIDES properly used can safely prevent damage by such household enemies as roaches, ants, silverfish, flies and clothes moths. Carelessness can cause accidents, as every housewife knows.

Household insecticides have become as necessary as cleaning fluids or furniture polish and should be treated with the same caution. Most insecticides are toxic, but they are no more dangerous than many other commonly used household items. Precautions, as well as instructions for safe use, are given on the labels. Follow.

In using any insecticide, don't get the preparation in food or dishes, silverware or cooking utensils. If you spill a concentrated insecticide on yourself, wash it off immediately with soap and water. Don't expose yourself unnecessarily to dust or spray mist in the air. Provide extra ventilation by opening doors and windows when extensive spraying or dusting jobs are done. Don't spray liquid insecticides into electrical outlets or on exposed connections where you might cause a short circuit. Don't apply oil-base insecticides near fire, flame or sparks, and don't smoke while applying them.

When you have finished applying an insecticide, dispose of the unused portion or return them to the original container. Clean the appliance, then wash with soap and water. Change your clothes if you have spilled insecticide on them. And do keep insecticides where children or pets can't get to them. Don't store them with foods or where they might be mistaken for food items.

Union Wipes Out Women Workers' Lower-Pay Rates



"AN HISTORIC STEP" is the way UE News, journal of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, describes the victory over discrimination against women won by its Local 407 at the big Thomas A. Edison Industries here. In addition to a six-cent an hour wage increase for all employees, the new agreement between the union and the company provides that the two labor grades below the rate for men of the lowest skill are to be wiped out. To accomplish this workers in these two grades got a 13-cent an hour increase. There are 471 employees in the two labor grades being eliminated; 480 are women. So in the contract the women in these grades will get seven cents an hour raise over the general increase. Other benefits in the new contract also apply. The picture shows the Edison workers as they came off their jobs while their negotiating committee was pressing the company for settlement. The contract came two days later. (Photo courtesy of UE News.)

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Truce News Came to Steeltown How It Was Won

(Continued from Page 1)

laid off thousands out of its 20,000 working force.

The two big diesel locomotive producers, GM Electromotive and Fairbanks-Morse, have cut production in half, with 1,200 laid off this week at the two Electromotive plants here.

International Harvester is cutting its farm tractor production in half at the Rock Island Farmall plant and is laying off people in its power division plants in Milwaukee and Melrose Park, Ill.

These are trends that can not help but block the taplines of the steel flow.

The steel companies know it, but they are still counting on profitable operations even in what they call "the more competitive market" which is to come.

For one thing, they have all used these three Korean war years, since the quick writeoff law has been in operation, to enlarge their plants tremendously at the public expense.

The Calumet-Chicago steelmaking district has 90 new coke ovens, one new blast furnace, 10 new open hearths—and millions of dollars worth of new steel-finishing equipment, all paid for by the government.

For most of the workers, however, that still spells layoffs. They remember, also, that in 1932, steel production nationally went below one million tons a month—in contrast to today's 10 million a month.

Occasionally, the more progressive union leaders speak out for

the opening of East-West trade. And some of the AFL leaders here have emphasized the need for the 30-hour week with full pay, to meet the threat of a crisis.

And the farm equipment union leaders have called for government aid to the farmers as the necessary factor for keeping this industry from going to pieces. And workers are thinking but not yet articulating a program of public works, of school and home and road and public-project building.

These are things we will hear more about as today's handwriting-on-the-wall becomes translated into tomorrow's mass layoffs.

Korea Issues

(Continued from Page 4)

controls." In other words, a "unification" of Korea by and under the Syngman Rhee clique.

Moreover, as Rosten points out, "Dr. Rhee has what amounts to veto power over United States actions in the political conference... he assumed the failure of the political conference while he has the power to make it fail and the intention to reopen war if it does."

Obstruction No. 4: To "high-pressure the Reds" into agreeing to this kind of "unification," according to the Wall Street Journal's Ray Crowley, U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will threaten (1) to keep South Korea an armed camp and maintain U.S. forces there; (2) to continue the economic embargo against China; (3) to continue opposition to China's admission to the United Nations.

If, of course, the Koreans and Chinese refuse to agree to any of these humiliating and impossible "terms," then Dulles and Rhee can accuse them of "bad faith" and walkout.

Obstruction No. 5: But even before the political conference, the State Department has thrown up another series of obstacles to any serious attempt to achieve a peaceful settlement. The chief of these is the intention, voiced by both Secretary Dulles and acting Republican Senate leader William F. Knowland, to bar the Soviet Union, China, India and other "neutrals" from the political conference.

That efforts will be made to do this in the forthcoming August 17 resumption of the seventh General Assembly of the United Nations was forecast by Washington and UN correspondents last week. Ominous sign of such an intent was Eisenhower's appointment of the pro-fascist Governor of South Carolina, James Byrnes, as a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN.

FURTHER PROOF of the Eisenhower Administration's determination to persist in the policy of ultimatum, threat and provocation was given with the announcement that Secretary Dulles will leave soon to confer with Syngman Rhee on the common line to be taken at the political conference. Among those to accompany Dulles will be Senator Knowland.

But there were signs that the policy of provocation, far from unifying the countries that had fought under the UN banner or even the Republican base of the Eisenhower Administration, was sowing discord and encountering opposition even here. Republican layman and commentator Walter Lippmann warned against attempting to bar the Soviet Union or China from the political conference, against attempting to force a Rhee-type "unity" on Korea. Senator Wiley (R-Wis) also called for Soviet and Chinese participation in the conference.

In Britain and India, the Dulles insistence on barring China from the United Nations caused alarm and anger. And Japan, which recently annulled old Occupation statutes imposed by General MacArthur, demanded a seat in the political conference.

(Continued from Page 4)

victory lies at the bottom of the differences in attitude. And this question depends on the truth of who started the war and tried to continue and expand it. Those who cling to the Big Lie of "Communist aggression" still pretend to have "won" by preventing the "Communist conquest" of Korea. But the real truth is one which the high rancor and disappointment in Seoul and Washington substantiate. This truth is that the Syngman Rhee clique began the war with the Truman Administration's backing, in an attempt to unify Korea by force, and that during the entire two years of truce negotiations the Pentagon and Rhee forces sought to achieve this, its objective and more. Who does not recall Gen. MacArthur's plan to extend the war, and Gen. Van Fleet's boasts of being able to carry the war to China?

NOW WE AMERICANS are being told that the Pentagon and its volunteers "hgo etaoi etaeie the truce, and an effort is being made to distort history with the fantasy that President Eisenhower and his Administration agreed to the truce from motives of humanitarianism and genuine patriotism. Nothing is further from the reality.

The armistice was IMPOSED on the Eisenhower Administration against its will and all its efforts to duck Eisenhower's election promise last November. In the flurry of "post-mortems" beginning to appear already, this fact is coming to the fore. The Washington columnist, Marquis Childs, reported (N.Y. Post, July 29) that the National Security Council decided "that a stalemate could not be permitted to go into a fourth year since the cost in lives and dollars was too great," while to expand the war would have meant going to Congress for greatly increased appropriations and an immediate increase in the size of the draft calls." But not even this could guarantee victory, Childs reports, for not even atomic weapons could bring this guarantee. "One authority with full knowledge estimated in the spring that the Communists were so deeply entrenched on the front that it would take not less than 400 bombs to dislodge them."

CLEARLY, operating behind-the-scenes here, though ignored by Childs and other commentators, was the popular hatred for the war in the United States. It was the pre-peace sentiment and will of the American people which restrained the Pentagon fire-eaters and Eisenhower's National Security Council.

To this, of course, must be added the strength and peace initiative of the Koreans and Chinese. Not only did these armies have the power to deter those desiring to spread the war, and to defeat those—like Generals MacArthur and Van Fleet—trying to spread it; more important, in the course of the truce negotiations, the Koreans and Chinese displayed the patience, firmness and willingness to negotiate which finally, after many concessions on their part, left no alternative to the United Nations but to sign.

The struggle for the truce also drew heavily on the Soviet Union, which waged a diplomatic offensive in the United Nations and elsewhere to impose a ceasefire. Premier Stalin, A. Y. Vishinsky, Jacob Malik, V. Molotov and Premier Malenkov were all associated with initiatives to end the war and declare a ceasefire.

Finally, the struggle of peace forces in other countries, especially in Britain and India, further isolated the Pentagon and Washington firebrands.

It was, in fact, only the combined efforts of the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist forces in the world which finally brought the armistice.

Has your newspaper been freezing out the Daily Worker? Send a picture postcard to the publisher, enclosing the public street corner, or call AL 4-7354.

CP Hails Korea Truce

(Continued from Page 4)

can be a major stride towards ending the whole "cold war", now so threatening to world peace.

The Korean armistice is a basic defeat for arrogant Wall Street imperialism, which, besides cleaning up \$100 billion in profits on the war, obviously hoped to use the Korean slaughter as the first phase of a great all-out capitalist war against the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy.

The ending of the Korean war is a heavy, if not a fatal, blow to the plans of Wall Street to establish its world domination through a world war.

For Wall Street the Korean War was a handy instrument to militarize the American people to wring out billions of dollars in munitions-making, and to put a score of countries on its dole, and under its dictation. This is why, instead of rejoicing, the Eisenhower Administration and its Wall Street bosses are full of gloomy forebodings. But their cynical mood in no sense reflects the will of the American people, who are glad to be rid of this hated, reactionary war.

THE TRUCE in Korea great-

Labor's Role

(Continued from Page 2)

the population—bought only 19 percent of all new cars.

A SIMILAR picture can be presented for housing and other fields.

And it has become even more true today when consumer indebtedness has reached an all time high, with the chances of working class families getting loans—or paying them off—slimmer than ever.

When you turn to exports you find a continued decline, despite increased military "aid" shipments. The basic reason for that is the embargo on east-west trade, cutting off profitable, job-producing trade with 800 million people. This embargo has also prevented the western countries from buying from us since we are in no position to buy their products. But they are in a position to sell to the east—and they are already doing so despite Washington's efforts to ban it.

The overall economic picture is grim. But steps can be taken to ease the affect of these ominous developments, if not reverse them. One such step is the lifting of restrictions on east-west trade.

A second step calls for a united labor drive behind a common program. Elements of such a program were contained in Reuther's letter to Eisenhower, calling for wage rises, tax cuts on lower and middle incomes; expanded social security; higher minimum wage; an effective government housing program; and government-sponsored medical care.

BUT IT WILL take a mighty united effort by labor both at top and grass roots levels to win a labor-backed program, judging from this last session of Congress. Labor cannot chalk up a single concession from this Congress; although it can record setbacks, such as the crippling of the Wage-Hour Division, the ending of rent controls and the near-destruction of government housing.

This past session has demonstrated that it will take more than top level statements for labor to win a peace-and-jobs program. It will take united action plus rank and file mobilization.

GIVE-AWAY

WASHINGTON (FP). — Two bills which would hand over billions of dollars worth of national forest lands to private exploitation are still before the House, though public sentiment is rising against them and may block their passage this session.

ly decreases war tension in the world, despite the disgraceful efforts of American political and military leaders to keep up this tension.

The prospects of world peace are further improved by the intensified peace policies of the USSR, People's China, and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe.

These countries, by making definite peace moves upon every front in the cold war, are so strengthening peace sentiment throughout the world as to make it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for the atomies in the United States to plunge the world into war.

BUT IT WOULD BE a grave error to conclude from all this that the Korean armistice ends the danger of further war, and that the peace forces can now relax.

The aggressive warlike policies of Wall Street imperialism still constitutes a grave danger, and they will continue to do so until the working class, the Negro people, and the other democratic elements in this country eventually unite and deal a decisive political defeat to monopoly capital.

The great lesson of Korea is not that the peace forces may rest upon their oars but that, encouraged by this great victory, they should redouble their efforts to push and defeat the Wall Street warmongers.

Foreign Affairs

(Continued from Page 4)

front of the building of the Majlis, lower house of Parliament, in Teheran. The Tudeh Party supports Premier, Mossadeq, demands a curb on the powers of the Shah, and have called for the removal of the Majlis as a source of political power. Queried on whether he would tolerate the Tudeh upsurge and on whether President Eisenhower's refusal of aid to Iran would alter his position in respect to the Soviet Union, Mossadeq replied that he would continue de facto recognition of the Tudeh Party, and that "of course the Iranian Government is compelled to expand its economic ties with any government it can in order to insure the benefits that will keep the nation's economic wheels turning and improve the lot of the people."... U.S. Secretary of State Dulles expressed "concern" over developments, said they would certainly affect "aid" from the U.S. to Iran.

CRISIS IN ITALY developed as the Chamber of Deputies voted 282 to 263, with 37 abstentions, no confidence in Premier Alcide de Gasperi's eighth government. Forced out, de Gasperi continued to govern under "caretaker" status until his successor has been designated. The action was considered one of the biggest setbacks for the Truman-Eisenhower-Dulles policy of interfering in the affairs of other countries. . . . Elsewhere! French politicians began steps toward a "constitutional reform" with a bill that would limit the electorate's control over the government.

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Ted Tinsley Says

Watch the Fur Fly!

SOME TIME AGO Joseph Newman, the Herald Tribune's London correspondent, wrote a heartbreaking magazine article on the yearly Soviet fur auction held in London. This, it seemed to Mr. Newman, was a vast plot designed to smash the unity of Wall Street and western Europe—a unity which flowers on the editorial pages of the local papers, if no place else.

This auction, according to Mr. Newman, was an insidious affair because the Soviet Union wanted "to encourage Western buyers to bid against each other so as to boost prices."

I've been to auction houses three blocks from my house where the same thing goes on. Not only is the auction room filled with western buyers, but even the auctioneers are westerners.

Here is Mr. Newman's description of the horrible things that went on at the fur auction:

"American dealers were therefore in a stronger position than in the case of Persians (Persian furs, not people—T.T.), and this time they bid the Europeans out of the market. Having done so, they then turned against each other. Even brothers bid against brothers and fathers against sons in competing firms. The auctioneer kept calling for more and more money: 'Nine shillings five pence! Nine and six! Nine and seven!'

Brother against brother! It sounds like an old novel about the American Civil War!

Had Joseph Newman been handling this auction, things would have been very different. It would have been conducted something like this:

MR. NEWMAN: Gentlemen, what am I bid on these Persians?

1st DEALER: Nine shillings six pence.

2nd DEALER: Nine shillings seven pence.

MR. NEWMAN: Sold to the first dealer!

2nd DEALER: But I bid nine shillings seven pence.

MR. NEWMAN: Don't you realize you're bidding the price up? You don't want to do that, do you?

2nd DEALER: I do.

MR. NEWMAN: But nine shillings six pence is enough.

2nd DEALER: Maybe. But I want the furs. Nine shillings seven pence.

MR. NEWMAN: I don't think you're nice at all.

3rd DEALER: Nine shillings eight pence!

MR. NEWMAN: I just won't permit all this bidding.

3rd DEALER: Isn't this an auction?

MR. NEWMAN: Of course it is.

3rd DEALER: Then why can't I bid?

MR. NEWMAN: Because you're bidding against other people, and if you keep it up, I'm going to go home.

3rd DEALER: But how can I bid without bidding against somebody?

MR. NEWMAN: I don't like your attitude. The first dealer has bid nine shillings six pence. Do I hear a lower bid?

4th DEALER: Nine shillings five pence!

MR. NEWMAN: Sold!

This, as everyone knows, is the way auctions are run in capitalist countries.

My Friend Pete

(Continued from page 3)

a pension at 60 one must have worked 20 years in the last 30 years. And Pete is three years short of the necessary 20.

"The 1920s and 1930s were hard years for good union men," he explained. "We went on strike in 1925 when they broke the Jacksonville agreement. . . . I was with Bethlehem then. . . . That strike was never settled. . . . Then we went on strike to save the union in 1927. We had to. And that strike wasn't settled. Then came the Hoover depression. It lasted 'til 1935."

MANY OTHER old miners have the same pension worry. The boss knows this. And when he chisels on their wages he thinks—"if they don't like it, well. . . ."

The boss signs the union contract, of course. And he makes his contribution to the union welfare fund at so much a ton. But he forgets about the guarantee of full wages of about \$18 a day. He pays the men on a tonnage (piece work) basis only. The men have to load 10 tons of coal BY HAND to get a full day's pay. And that is almost impossible in a "damned old hole" like this.

So the men average from \$10 to \$13 a day and sometimes much less. And they often work only two or three days a week.

"I made a full pay (for a two-week period) only once in six months," said Pete. "The rest of the time there was too much rock in the way."

The UMW district leaders don't like this chiseling. They may crack down on the chisellers later. But at present the district leaders are giving more attention to the destructive competition from oil. At a special district convention recently the delegates were asked to get their local unions to pass resolutions against the importation of "slave oil." This oil is coming in from Venezuela and Saudi Arabia and other lands ruled by Standard Oil dictators.

BUT MEANWHILE the coal industry gets steadily sicker. Machines have scrapped tens of thousands of miners since the war. Railroad locomotives which used to burn nearly 30 percent of the country's coal are being displaced by diesel engine jobs. The use of natural gas is expanding.

The Korean war "boom" hasn't helped one little bit. In fact more miners are unemployed today than when the war began.

"The miners all know they are getting nothing out of the war," said Pete. But the papers tell them nothing about what a peace economy can bring. They tell them nothing about the benefits of peaceful trade with China and Russia and other socialist countries. The people over there might not buy coal from America. But they would buy goods made from the industries that use the coal."

AND SOME day, says Pete, the American miners will have full employment and the best wages and pensions. That will come when the working people run the industries for themselves and not for the big fellows or the little chiseling bosses.



THAT SOUNDED DELICIOUS, DEAR. NOW READ THE RECIPE FOR TARTÉ CHOCOLAT À LA CRÈME AUX GLACE WALDORF FOR DESSERT!

The West Virginia Miners

(Continued from page 3)

chines that can be easily manipulated. They tell of the countless millions the great corporations can toss around and do to corrupt candidates and mislead the voters. They tell of the party machines "that are sewed up by the corporations," the Democratic as well as the Republican. And they argue that the miners kept the state from going GOP, that they won "a holding operation" in November, 1952, inasmuch as the state legislature has not, to date, passed actual measures to hamstring labor.

But the stranger here feels that all this is not the complete answer. Is there something wrong in the way the potential political strength of 100,000 miners is organized? Their full weight is certainly not on the political scales.

YOU ASK, for example, how a law can still remain on the books that is over a century old—the outrageous Red Man Act, the medieval device with which the County of Clay tried to railroad 50 arrested miners on murder indictments. This archaic law is a conspiracy law and is on the books solely to cow labor.

Yet it remains on the books, and had the case in Clay County not been so raw, so naked, many more would have been indicted.

Further, the strike in Clay County has dragged on for 19 long months. It could have been settled long ago if the proposal made by Charles Sattler, chairman of the official state commission of enquiry into the Widen strike, had been adopted. He proposed that the company permit a state-conducted vote in the mine to allow the miners to choose their organization—the United Mine Workers, the company union known as the League of Widen Miners, or neither. Harry C. Gandy, company boss, refused the offer

point-blank. He even refused to attend the hearings on conditions in the mine.

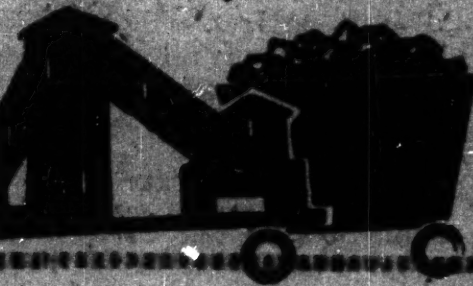
BUT THERE was little pressure evident from even that small group who can be considered New Deal Democrats, or from the Governor in Charleston. The big Elk River Coal and Lumber Corp. has been able to get away with murder, literally.

And the report which the commission of enquiry brought out—a damaging account which is dymite—has been allowed to languish on the books and has not been brought to the public of the state.

Charleston, the capital, was once known as the Rose City because of its beautiful fields of roses, but, as one miner said, "It's got stunk up since the chemical plants moved in on the Kenawha." He meant "stunk up" more ways than one.

The miners know the foul record of the big corporations that have brought in platoons of stoolpigeons to prevent labor from organizing these great plants. Although most of labor here has been sold a bill of goods about communism, and they do not know the truth about it, they do know the meaning of a stoolpigeon. There was that typical Charleston stoolpigeon who testified in the Pittsburgh trial against Irving Weissman who was the Communist Party organizer here.

THE STOOLIE was on the radio in Charleston a few days ago and if there was ever an illiterate fool and knave that man was it. He talked wildly about a "com-



munist conspiracy" (much in the way the state authorities talk about the "Red Man conspiracy act") and he tried to freeze the marrow of West Virginia with talk of sabotage, etcetra, but he got all twisted up when he went past what the corporations have drilled into him and he blurted out the truths that he had learned while he was in the Communist Party.

He said the Communists do fight for the laboring man, that they are always talking about the need for peace, not only at their meetings but in their homes. He said they oppose lynch law and Jimcrow. These truths utterly contradict the statements about "sabotage" he made which the authorities had told him to make. It is hard for sensible men to believe that the Communists who work for the good of mankind, who fight for peace and for democracy, as the stoolie unwittingly revealed, also want "to sabotage and to destroy."

So the stoolie's word is taken skeptically, especially since it is known that he worked for naval intelligence while he pretended to be a good union man and did what he could to harm the union-minded workers down here. The newspapers, of course, have been careful not to tell the truths about Irving Weissman, his valorous record in World War II, the awards he got for meritorious service, his record in the fight against Franco, the big-time Candy, of Spain.

AS YOU TRAVEL through these mountains and valleys and see the miners, as you climb the steep slopes about Gaulley Bridge where the silicosis killed scores of men in the 30s, you see how much times have changed. Ninety percent of the miners belong to the UMW; you see the refrigerators and the washing machines many of them have in the mountain cabins. You know that they have brought wages up to a point where they have not gone hungry this past decade.

The fact is that even the company union in the Elk River Coal and Lumber Co. got wages that approximated the standard of the UMW (though they were robbed of welfare benefits, even though they have paid in plenty for them).

But you cannot help wondering why the miners do not wield more political power than they do. You wonder what form their political action takes? How they form alliances with AFL and CIO unionists and other people's groups here.

And with the thousands of militant Negro miners in the Southern counties, though there are scarcely any in Clay, where the strike is.

THERE IS a wonderful solidarity among the miners. You see it in the way the coal diggers of the other districts of West Virginia have come to the help of their brothers in Clay County and it is inspiring. You cannot help wonder why that does not operate in a political sense—to choose honest and able state representatives to represent them and the working people as well as their neighbors in the middle-class. The stranger thinks it could be done. You wonder why it hasn't been done yet. You wonder why they allow a coalition to exist where over most of the legislators in Charleston are known to be labor's enemies.

Reflections

(Continued from Page 9)

made the situation more ominous; I had committed no crime, yet I was their prisoner nonetheless.

But by the time of the first hearing I had regained my hope of an early release. I had great confidence in my attorney, Mr. Ben Margolis, and felt that as long as I had him at my side nothing could go wrong. But the first bad sign was the exclusion of my friends from the hearing. Many of them had come from Silver City and other towns, and although the hearing was supposed to be public, they were not admitted.

Then, in the hearing itself, I saw my attorney win argument after argument and yet lose on the basic plea—that I be released on bond pending a formal judgment on my status. And I began to realize that the forces trying to stop the completion of our picture were more powerful than I had imagined.

THOSE LAST days in El Paso I recall only as a confused and evil dream. There were other hearings, protests, appeals—much of them in a legal jargon I didn't understand. But this much I did understand, and remember:

I heard a government attorney describe me as a "dangerous woman" who ought to be expelled from the country. At other times he referred to me as "that girl." Since he had no evidence to present my "subversive" character, I can only conclude that I was "dangerous" because I had been playing a role that gave stature and dignity to the character of a Mexican-American woman.

I remember the face of the government attorney and the nervous smile that contorted his lips, and the way his hands trembled. And I thought it strange that he, who represented Law and Authority, should be so frightened—while my friends in Silver City, who were undergoing intimidation and violence, were not nearly so scared as he.

PERHAPS that is why I did not feel a sense of defeat when the decision was made that I return voluntarily to Mexico. My attorney and friends still believed that I would be vindicated in the higher courts—but a further appeal would take time.

Meanwhile, production in Silver City had been completed except for a very few scenes involving me, and the company could not afford to keep the crew waiting indefinitely for my release. And so I agreed to across the border.

It wasn't a happy leaving. There were bitter memories I could not leave behind. But I also carried home with me the spirit that had made this picture possible, the determination that would see it completed and the inner assurance that a handful of ignorant and frightened men could never prevent its being shown to the peoples of the world.

The Worker Crusaded To End Korean War

THERE WEREN'T many people around the office that hot summer Sunday when the news came through of fighting in Korea. Information was slim, and what there was of it was obviously unreliable.

But we in the office knew our aim was peace, had been since the end of World War II. We knew, too, that the presence of American troops in Korea threatened this peace and barred a specific democratic solution to the Korean crisis.

And so the Daily Worker the following day carried an editorial which declared:

"Korea must have the right to work out its own destiny without foreign intervention, threats or blackmail! The Korean people desire a united Korea, independent and free from any plans to make them a war puppet of overseas imperialists."

This was on June 28, 1950.

the day on which the first printed word of the fighting reached the American people. From that time on, The Worker and its daily associate, the Daily Worker, never ceased to urge, plead, exhort and help to organize the struggle for an end to the war in Korea.

ON JUNE 28, just a few days after the outbreak, the Daily Worker was warning of the danger the war would be used by the war-makers of our country as the incident to provoke World War III, for which they were itching.

"Prevent World War III," the Daily Worker banner-head read that day. And on the day after, the front page editorial was headed: "Stop the War in Asia."

Our paper noted, and cited chapter and verse to prove, that the real character of the war was one of intervention of American monopoly capital against the people of all Korea, North and South.

In the first 10 weeks, the North Korean Peoples Army drove down the peninsula, determined to end foreign intervention. Throughout those weeks, our paper continued to

call for an end to the war and for peaceful unification of an independent Korea, with a government chosen by the people. The Koreans took such a position, too. But the Dulles-dominated State Department, knowing this meant the end of their bloody, corrupt puppet Rhee, refused to budge.

IN MID-SEPTEMBER came the Inchon landing and the northern advance of U.S. invading armies. They reached the 38th parallel and our paper, as well as other forces in American life, called for peace at the parallel, temporary reestablishment of the line and negotiations for peaceful unification of Korea.

When the Soviet Union proposed truce negotiations in July of 1951, our paper campaigned vigorously for their acceptance, and later for an immediate cease-fire while talks went on. We backed petition drives, reported the rising sentiment for a Korean peace among the people of our land, urged letters and wires to Truman. At every stage in the negotiations, The Worker and Daily Worker maintained this pressure for peace.

THIS PROUD RECORD of consistent struggle for peace is now vindicated by the events of today and, we believe, played its part in helping to shape them.

Naturally, the war-makers sought at every turn to slander and cripple us, as they did all peace forces in the land. Thus, they have tried to reduce our effectiveness; they sought to drive us off newsstands, to intimidate readers and advertisers.

DAILY WORKER STAFF

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Daily Worker

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Help Save Our Country!
Rally for Peace, Aug. 2, Union Square

Youth Groups Get 100,000 to Sign For Peace Since Truman Invasion

Days after the outbreak of the Korean War, the Daily Worker's headline on June 28, 1950 (top) called for action to stop the spread of the war. Under that is a headline (July 5, 1950) showing the people's opposition to the Korea War. The August 2, 1950 peace rally in New York's Union Square which police prevented but was held in a series of sidewalk protests is told in the headline. Campaign for peace petitions (bottom) is told in the Daily Worker headline for July 6, 1950.

They did succeed in cutting into our readership by making it so much tougher to get our paper distributed. But their main objective, proclaimed from time to time by commentators of big business, was to put us out of business. This our readers would not permit them to do.

IN EVERY CITY and hamlet in our country, in millions of homes, the achievements of the cease-fire is being celebrated. One important way to observe this historic occasion is to resolve now to help build the paper which fought so con-

sistently for the truce, and continues the fight for peace. That can be done through financial contributions, which are sorely needed, and by getting more readers for the paper.

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Victory Seen This Year For Negro Boro President

By ABNER W. BERRY

NEW YORK'S 750,000 Negro citizens this week were closer to representation on the city's Board of Estimate than at any other time in history. The Republican Party, lashed by the drive for a Negro Borough President of Manhattan and with an eye to frustrating the growing people's coalition against Deweyism, outflanked its opponents by naming the Negro leader Elmer A. Carter for the post.

Carmine DeSapio's Tammany Hall, traditionally hard of hearing on the Negro people's demands, played ostrich and named Herman Katz, an obscure 10th A.D. Assemblyman as its Borough President designee. This step, obviously put the candidacy of Robert F. Wagner, Jr., the DeSapio-Flynn mayoralty designee to a disadvantage, especially since the Wagner candidacy had the support of labor and people's groups opposing the Dewey-Impellitteri policies. When leaders of the Harlem Affairs Committee, supported by Negro Democratic, Republican, Liberal and ALP leaders, blasted the move, Tammany hinted that the Katz appointment was temporary and that the door was still open to the naming of a Negro.

ONLY a totally deaf politician could fail to hear what the Negro leaders were saying. Angrily a spokesman for the Harlem Affairs Committee told The Worker: "You can tell that Harlem is going to go all out for Elmer Carter if the Democrats refuse to reconsider and name a Negro candidate (for Manhattan Borough President).

"Tammany politicians are in for the fight of their lives on this issue," another leader told this reporter. "We are determined to have a Borough President this year."

A group of Negro Democratic leaders: Lucius C. Butts, 13th A.D. East; Hulan Jack, 14th A.D. West; Joseph Pinckney, 11th A.D., and Herbert Bruce, 12th A.D.—issued a public statement, reacting to the Tammany by-pass, which said in part:

"Failure of our party to take this stand (name a Negro Borough President candidate) will bring about the loss of the Negro vote for the entire Democratic ticket which spells defeat for our party."

BUT WHILE Tammany hesitated and maneuvered, the Impellitteri Democrats Thursday jumped into the breach and named a Negro, Lt. Col. Chauncey Hooper, assistant deputy controller, as their Manhattan Borough Presidential designee. Being still further outflanked, it is Tammany's move; but the time is getting late. For while Wagner, Tammany's mayoralty choice, has CIO labor backing, three important Negro leaders have switched to the Impellitteri forces following the naming of Hooper. The three leaders who deserted Wagner are Bruce, Butts and Pinckney, who together represent the bulk of the Central and Upper Harlem Negro voters.

City Council President Rudolph Halley, the Liberal Party mayoralty designee, has held to a wait-and-see policy on the question of a Negro Borough President in Manhattan. However, after Tammany had stubbed its toe on the issue, Halley told reporters that the matter was being given "serious consideration."

Liberal Party leaders sought to give the impression that the only obstacle to their naming a Negro Borough Presidential candidate was the availability of a qualified candidate. There was some consternation in Liberal circles over the fact that the Republicans had beat them to the punch in naming the Negro educator, Carter.

THERE ARE NOW three Negro candidates in the running for the Manhattan Borough Presidential post—Adronicus Jacobs, for the American Labor Party; Elmer Carter, for the Republicans; and Hooper, for the Impellitteri faction of the city's Democrats. This development has caused Harlem observers to remark optimistically that there will be a Negro Borough President of Manhattan sitting in the Board of Estimate for the next four years. This view is expressed by Harlem City Councilman Earl Brown, Robert W. Justice, chairman of the Harlem Affairs Committee, and most Negro Democratic leaders.

Justice who is a former Democratic State Assemblyman, voiced the sentiment of the Harlem community when he told The Worker:

"We have won a long fight to get a Negro named to the post of Borough President by a major party—and we intend to press on to complete victory in the elections no matter what Tammany does."

This is the possibility this year. Many political leaders foresaw this in 1949 when the American Labor Party nominated Ewart Guinier as its candidate for Manhattan Borough President. It was a threat then; it is a reality now.

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Questions from the floor

Democrat Primary On Sept. 15

THE Democratic primaries on Sept. 15 will pit the following candidates against each other for the party's nomination in the regular November elections:

For Mayor — Vincent R. Impellitteri and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Judge Samuel Libowitz, the candidate of the City Fusion Party, is also a possibility in the primary and Robert N. Blaikie, anti-Tammany West Side leader, has entered the intra-party feud.

For Comptroller — Charles E. Keegan, on the Impellitteri slate is being challenged by Lawrence Gerosa on the Wagner ticket. Both are from the Bronx, Keegan at present a City Councilman who has broken with the Flynn machine to join the Farley-Impellitteri forces.

For City Council President — Brooklyn assistant district attorney Julius Helfand on the Impellitteri ticket against Abe Stark on the Wagner slate.

THE IMPELLITTERI forces have named Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore as their designee while the Wagner group will challenge him with 'Special Sessions' Justice Matthew J. Tray. In Manhattan the Tammany leaders supporting Wagner have selected Assemblyman Herman E. Katz for the borough presidency, a move which has outraged Negro Democratic leaders who are united in demanding a Negro for that office.

The Impellitteri wing has not yet named a candidate for Manhattan Borough President in the primary. The Republicans, pressured by the Negro representation struggle and seeing a political advantage in their designation,

named Elmer A. Carter as their candidate.

James J. Lyons, Bronx B. P. will run again for that office on the Wagner ticket and there has been no candidate named to oppose him yet in the primary. In Queens James A. Phillips a secretary in the Comptroller's office is the Wagner designee for borough president opposing John T. Clancy on the Impellitteri slate; and in Richmond Harry Cassidy, a city engineer, will back the Impellitteri candidate seeking re-election, Borough President Edward G. Baker.

A major primary fight is between Rep. Victor L. Anfuso and Special Sessions Judge Hyman Barshay for the Kings County Court nomination.

what's on

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How the Truce News Came to Steeltown

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

IT WAS no ordinary Sunday night in the Ingot Taproom, out near the mills.

At eight o'clock had come the flash of the signing of the truce in Korea. Steel workers and their wives, and even a few children, began drifting in.

The TV was shut off and couples danced to polkas from the juke box. It was a joyful crowd, festive and relaxed. A smiling, middle-aged woman in a peasant blouse lifted a beer glass and sang a gay song that had nothing to do with peace in Korea. But everyone joined in heartily.

That was how the peace news came to Steeltown. It was good news, greeted eagerly by the people here this week. It was welcome news—regardless of the grim forebodings by U. S. high officials and industrialists, regardless of the bitter reaction of the Wall Street Journal (July 28) that "this is no time for celebration."

It was the end of what people here call "America's most unpopular war"—a war no steel worker wanted even though production and jobs in the mills have risen to all-time peaks during these months of bloodshed.

The fact of the matter is that the war itself brought no direct benefits to the men and women in the mills. While the steel companies profited on lucrative war contracts, it is not true that the workers shared in this "blood money."

Only a small percentage of the 10,000,000 tons produced monthly in the nation's mills went into war material. During the peak year of World War II, only 12.7 percent of the nation's steel went into ordnance and other direct military usage. And the percentage during the Korean war was nowhere near that high.

Nevertheless, there are disquieting fears among steel workers as to what the coming developments in the economy will mean for them.

There is today a resurgence of the fears expressed here a year ago during the election campaign—that a reactionary Republican administration in Washington means "the return of Hoover and Hooverville."

There is no confidence here that the Eisenhower administration can keep the economy going on an even keel, that markets will be found to maintain this most basic of industries.

This Calumet area, source of 20 percent of the nation's steel, is a giant ladle, tapped by the auto plants of Detroit, the ship-building docks of the Great Lakes, the railroad and road-building and farm equipment plants of Illinois and Indiana, the oil refinery and pipeline contractors of the Mississippi Valley.

This is where the main peacetime call for steel must come if this ladle is to maintain its annual 22,000,000-ton capacity production level.

But the bad news has been

coming in steadily, beginning months before the Korean truce. The most disturbing news is from the auto industry, which uses as much as 20 percent of the total steel supply.

This week, 11 out of the 18 top car producers reported a decline in production. Nash and Kaiser have cut output to the bone. The Packard, Hudson and DeSoto plants were reported laying off workers.

Although industry spokesmen still sound like a sales manager's pep talk, there are ominous signs.

Big hunks of the output from the steel mills here go into other kinds of rolling stock—tractors, locomotives, railroad cars, farm implements, trailers. These account for another 10 to 12 percent of the steel market.

But from Minneapolis-Moline, up in the Twin Cities, came word this week that its hay baler plant will be kaput as of Nov. 1, with 500 people laid off. And the big Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Ill., has already

(Continued on Page 13)

We, the People, Have Won a Truce--Now We Can Win World Peace

Labor's Role for a Plan to Avert a Bust

By BERNARD BURTON

LABOR WILL HAVE to generate more political and economic heat than it has up to now if the country's workers are not to be hit with the full force of what threatens to be our worst depression. This is the consensus of pro-labor Washington economists who

have not been taken in by soft-soaping government handouts which give the impression of an unending vista of "good times."

Instead, a long hard look is being taken at some cold figures and at the prospects of peace time high employment. Most observers agree with the warning of Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, that we have "all the makings of a depression."

So far, however, there are no signs that the administration is doing anything to counter a depression or soften its effect. The letter sent to President Eisenhower by CIO President Walter Reuther, proposing steps to ward off heavy unemployment, seems to have been neatly filed away. Eisenhower's economic advisor, Arthur W. Burns, is supposed to be "studying" the situation.

BUT BURNS, according to his own economic writing, subscribes to theory that there is no real way of knowing if a depression's on the way. He also believes there's no real way of countering a depression or its effects.

Thus far, the administration method seems to boil down to a modern version of the old Hoover "trickle down" theory—a theory embraced especially by George M. Humphrey, secretary of the Treasury. That's the theory that the best way to counter depression is to guarantee huge profits for big business and big banks. Then there will be enough "venture capital" available for investments.

That theory went bankrupt in

Hoover's day and it threatens to do even greater damage today. What is overlooked now as it was then is that if the domestic and foreign markets do not consume the products of farm, mill and mine there will be overproduction—and economic crisis.

There are already signs that this is beginning to happen, and these omens are expected to grow into grim reality, especially as arms spending declines with the end of warfare. Here are only some of the indications.

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL production has remained virtually stationary for the past four months. Even if it remained that way it would mean a rise in unemployment with the growing numbers of working class youth coming of age and seeking employment. But the industrial index cannot remain stationary for long; it must go up or fall—and there are few, if any, that would predict an upward swing.

Kingpin in any peacetime economy is auto. And here overproduction has already made its appearance. Even used cars are not selling, let alone new cars. Inventory accumulation has been estimated as 70 percent above normal. Shutdowns have already taken place among smaller companies and layoffs are feared among the larger ones after the summer.

The snowballing effect of layoffs in auto can be gauged by the proportion of products it consumes from other key industries. Auto consumes 20 percent of steel output ("defense" takes only 15 per-

cent), 60 percent of rubber, 60 percent of glass and a big portion of non-ferrous metals. If steel is affected it will mean even a greater blow to coal mining which is already in a depressed state.

THESE ARE the decisive durable industries. Others are also falling; the Commerce Department recently announced a "substantial decline" in production of television, radio and electrical appliances. Non-durable consumer industries have been in the doldrums for a long time.

On top of this even construction of housing, where an acute shortage still exists, has fallen for the first time since the end of World War II. Latest government reports show a fall for the second month in succession.

Farm income continues to plummet, with the government getting set to institute acreage controls to cut down wheat production—at a time when the world is in dire need of bread.

A basic reason for this grim picture is the inability of the majority of the people to purchase. Auto is again a good example. According to the latest Federal Reserve Board study, 26 percent of all spending units (mainly families)—those with incomes of \$5,000 a year or over—bought 68 percent of all new cars in 1952. Those with \$4,000 annual incomes or over—41 percent of the population—bought 31 percent of all new autos. Those with less than \$4,000 annual income—56 percent of

(Continued on Page 13)

Joe Auto Worker's Tax Picture

By MAX GORDON

OSCAR WADE is glad the shooting is over, but wonders how he can now cut back on the huge increase in energy and muscle forced out of him on his job in the name of war sacrifice.

He is wondering, too, how to get out from under the crushing tax load foisted on him on the grounds the war had to be paid for.

Oscar Wade is a Chevrolet worker in Flint. It could be Detroit or Buffalo or Los Angeles. He could also be a steel worker in Pittsburgh a rubber worker in Akron, a miner in Charleston, an electrical worker in Lynn, or a railroad worker in Chicago.

He may not have the figures for all industry at his fingertips. But he knows from what he puts out every day, as well as from his aching, weary muscles, that in the last three years he has been pushed to fantastic limits of endurance and speed on the job. It was bad enough before the Korean War broke out. It's been worse since.

IF HE HAS the figures, here is what they show:

Before World War II, production per worker was pushed up about 2 percent a year. After the war, it ran about 3 percent.

In 1950, in only half of which the war was fought, it hit 5 percent.

This is for all production. In the big main industries of the trucks, it went way higher.

Oscar Wade, for instance, works on production of a single small part for Chevrolet. Last year, he and his work team turned out 800 of them a day. Now, a year later, they're up to 1400—an increase of 75 percent.

He gets a nickel more an hour in his pay envelope.

THE TAX SITUATION is also rough. When Oscar Wade was putting in a six-day week, they used to say the 6th day went to the government. This was really true for the single men. For Oscar, who has a wife and two kids, only half that sixth day's wage (at time and a half) was taken out of his pay envelope weekly for income taxes.

Now they've worked themselves out of the sixth day. But over a third of the fifth day's straight time of \$15.60 goes for the week's income tax deduction.

WHEN YOU FIGURE all the taxes—income, hidden taxes on all kinds of goods, state and local—a full day and a quarter goes to the government out of Wade's five days—or a cool thousand for the year.

Again, Wade may not have

the history of what happened with taxes, but it runs something like this:

Back in 1939, the government was collecting about a billion in income taxes. Of this, less than 10 percent came out of the pockets of those making \$5,000 a year or less.

Under the tax law of 1950—passed before the Korean War—about \$18,115,000,000 was collected in income taxes, AND NEARLY HALF CAME OUT OF THE EARNINGS OF THOSE MAKING LESS THAN \$5,000.

Now, get this! The income tax returns this year, under the Korean war tax laws, are expected to bring nearly \$35,000,000,000—again with the workers kicking in nearly half.

So, on straight income tax alone, Oscar and the rest of the workers have been forced to jack up their share from less than \$9,000,000,000 in 1950 to over \$17,000,000,000 in 1953.

And this is only the straight income tax increase. Add the many federal taxes on goods and local taxes, and the cost of the war on Oscar's pocket-book is terrific.

MEANWHILE, the profits of industry are fabulous. The take in the three years from 1950 to 1952 was 123 billion, before taxes. And it was still rising in 1953—11 percent higher in the first three months than in the first three months of the year before. Wade suspects a lot of his sweat and his taxes went to make up this huge profit margin.

How did it happen, what with the big unions labor has built? The answer is the labor leaders have looked the other way because they backed big business in the robber war.

But what now? The shooting has stopped. Will the terrible, deadly speed-up continue and the pockets of Wade and his fellow-workers be plucked for huge taxes so the big boys can continue their vast profiteering?

Wade and lots of his brother workers are beginning to suspect they have to do something about it. Here's the way they're beginning to see it:

• Start battling for the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay, and a cut-back on productivity.

• Get their union locals, CIO and AFL central bodies, shop departments, etc. going to put the heat on the local congressmen and on Eisenhower for a special Congress session to cut back war appropriations and taxes on the low-income groups. The best way to work it is to demand big increases in exemptions. This means resolutions in the locals and shops, and instructions to delegates to central bodies, delegations to local congressmen and U. S. senators; petitions in the shops.

Letter on the N. Y. Election -- and a Comment

By ALAN MAX

SEVERAL LETTERS have been received from readers on the New York City election campaign. I have selected one of them for comment in this article. It affords an opportunity to discuss several questions not directly raised by the reader. Signing himself

"Progressive," a reader writes that he is very "dissatisfied" with a number of stories in the Daily Worker on the ground that they "endorsed Rudolph Halley for mayor."

To begin with, the Daily Worker has not endorsed Halley.

No doubt "Progressive" received the impression that we did, during the weeks when the Daily Worker was commenting almost daily on the struggle within the Liberal Party over its role in the campaign.

Now, the Daily Worker had a very definite position on that struggle. This was because from the outset of this campaign, we felt that what was required and was possible this year, was intense activity, especially by labor, to defeat Gov. Dewey's attempt to extend Eisenhower's 1952 victory to New York City in 1953, preferably through the Republican Party and, if not, through the Farley-Impellerite forces in the Democratic Party.

What was required to defeat Deweyism, we said, was united action by the labor movement if possible, but at the very least, parallel action.

THE LIBERAL PARTY is supported by a section of that labor movement particularly the Inter-

national Ladies Garment Workers Union. We were for the defeat of the maneuvers of the Liberal Party leadership—and of Adolf Berle in particular—to help insure a Dewey victory behind Rep. Javits. We were for the defeat of this maneuver without any "ifs" or "buts."

Now, the rank and file of the Liberal Party felt that the best way to defeat this maneuver was through the nomination of Council President Halley, one of the two members of the Board of Estimate who voted against the transit steal. In this they were buttressed by the results of the Daily News poll which showed Halley a favorite at that time throughout practically the entire city.

While we in no way committed ourselves to Halley for mayor, we did "endorse" the movement of the Liberal Party membership against a tie-up with the Dewey Republicans.

Perhaps some progressives would have felt easier if we had stood aside from this struggle within the Liberal Party. We think otherwise. Certainly Dewey and Berle would have preferred it if we had kept silent.

WE SEE IT this way. A people's

coalition in our city, led by labor, cannot develop solely through the more advanced section of the population presenting its own candidates and own program. What is very definitely required is the active movement of the majority of the people against reaction through and within the political organization which they now support, and in a progressive direction, however limited.

Some progressives think that if the masses of the people are NOT ready to jump completely over to their side now, perhaps it is better for the people not to move at all. Along with this goes another wrong notion: that the more reactionary course which some organization like the Liberal Party takes, the better—for then the supporters of the organization will become disillusioned and see that the more advanced forces were right all along.

If this were true, then during the course of the struggle within the Liberal Party, we should have opened an assault on Halley, in the hope that the membership would throw up their hands in despair, take a back seat and let Berle run the show. In the first place, the Liberal Party members

(Continued on Page 10)



Big Layoffs Hit Chicago Shops

Oust 1,200 at Electromotive In Drastic Production Slash

CHICAGO. GENERAL MOTORS has laid off 1,200 workers at its Electromotive Diesel plants in South Chicago and Brookfield. This 12 percent cut in the EMD working force is accompanied by a drastic slash in the company's schedule of producing diesel locomotives.

Another 1,500 workers are expected to get their walking papers by September at the two plants, the bulk of them to be dismissed in Brookfield.

The company announced that it was cutting production of diesels from 7½ to 4 a day. EMD has already completed its backlog of orders and is hoping that new orders will warrant the 4-a-day schedule.

To ease the fears among workers here, the company has

announced that it will try to get other types of business. Large trailers have been mentioned as one possibility.

Although many of the nation's railroads are largely dieselized, EMD workers feel that there is still a market for diesels here and abroad.

However, the Wall Street Journal reported this week that railroads have been holding back in recent months on the purchase of new equipment.

One of the shop committee-men of UAW-CIO Local 718 expressed the opinion that these layoffs were "only the beginning."

The local has been helping the laid-off workers get jobs in other nearby plants, principally the Buick plant.

Harvester Cuts Tractor Output In Half; Thousands Laid Off

LAYOFFS in farm equipment industry have suddenly reached "disastrous" proportions, it was reported this week from shops in this area.

On Monday, Aug. 3, the International Harvester Farmall plant at Rock Island will cut half its force—somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 of its 4,800 production and maintenance workers—because of the drop in farm implement sales. However, the cutbacks have also hit the big power plants, those making heavy road-building and earth-moving equipment.

Layoffs of 750 at the IHC Milwaukee plant and 350 at the IHC Melrose Park plant were reported this week. The biggest cuts, however, rocked such plants as the Farmall Works,

nance workers. A similar layoff is reportedly going into effect at the Harvester East Moline works.

A series of layoffs at the Caterpillar tractor plant in Peoria has reduced the work force by an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 workers.

These layoffs reflect mainly which makes the two larger farm tractor models, Super H and Super M.

A Harvester Co. spokesman said that the sale of tractors has gone far below the usual seasonal decline at this time of the year. He said that current sales do not even warrant the 50 percent of production to which Harvester tractor operations are now being pegged.

Unemployment Mounts at Plants Producing for Auto Industry

AUTO PLANTS in this area, mainly parts plants, are beginning to show the effects of the over-production glut that has hit the industry.

The Budd Company in Gary, which makes Nash bodies, has laid off half its production workers, about 500 men and women.

Record Steel Tonnage Doomed By Cutbacks of Steel Users

WITH production cut-backs showing up in auto, tractors, railroad equipment and machine tools, steel workers here are expecting to be "next on the list."

Steel production has dropped to 96 and 97 percent of capacity. However, this has not resulted in layoffs at the mills here.

The reason, mill workers tell us, is that the plants are going through a period of vacations and repair shutdowns.

However, one example of an ominous trend was the situation in the U.S. Steel Open Hearth No. 2 in Gary. This department has had a two-week shutdown for repairs.

Now that the two weeks are

over, the No. 2 Open Hearth has not resumed work. There are rumors of a three-week "delay" for some unexplained reason.

Steel industry spokesmen continue making rosy reports and predictions. However, the production and job picture for the fourth quarter, beginning Oct. 1, is still very much in doubt.

The industry magazine Iron Age (July 23), states that the steel companies have fourth-quarter advance orders, but warned mill owners to be wary of cancellations.

"Reason for watching cancellations so clearly," says Iron Age, "is that once they start, they can spread like wildfire."

The Worker Crusaded To End Korean War

THERE WEREN'T many people around the office that hot summer Sunday when the news came through of fighting in Korea. Information was slim, and what there was of it was obviously unreliable.

But we in the office knew our aim was peace, had been since the end of World War II. We knew, too, that the presence of American troops in Korea threatened this peace and barred a specific democratic solution to the Korean crisis.

And so the Daily Worker the following day carried an editorial which declared:

"Korea must have the right to work out its own destiny without foreign intervention, threats or blackmail! The Korean people desire a united Korea, independent and free from any plans to make them a war puppet of overseas imperialists."

This was on June 26, 1950, the day on which the first printed word of the fighting reached the American people. From that time on, The Worker and its daily associate, the Daily Worker, never ceased to urge, plead, exhort and help to organize the struggle for an end to the war in Korea.

ON JUNE 28, just a few days after the outbreak, the Daily Worker was warning of the danger the war would be used by the war-makers of our country as the incident to provoke World War III, for which they were itching.

"Prevent World War III," the Daily Worker banner head read that day. And on the day after, the front page editorial was headed: "Stop the War in Asia."

Our paper noted, and cited chapter and verse to prove, that the real character of the war was one of intervention of American monopoly capital against the people of all Korea, North and South.

In the first 10 weeks, the North Korean Peoples Army drove down the peninsula, determined to end foreign intervention. Throughout those weeks, our paper continued to call for an end to the war and for peaceful unification of an independent Korea, with a government chosen by the people. The Koreans took such a position, too. But the Dulles-dominated State Department, knowing this meant the end of their bloody, corrupt puppet Rhee, refused to budge.

IN MID-SEPTEMBER came the Inchon landing and the northern advance of U.S. invading armies. They reached the 38th parallel and our paper, as well as other forces in American life, called for peace at the parallel, temporary reestablishment of the line and negotiations for peaceful unification of Korea.

When the Soviet Union proposed truce negotiations in July of 1951, our paper campaigned vigorously for their acceptance, and later for an immediate cease-fire while talks went on. We backed petition drives, reported the rising sentiment for a Korean peace among the people of our land, urged letters and wires to Truman. At every stage in the negotiations, The Worker and Daily Worker maintained this pressure for peace.

THIS PROUD RECORD of consistent struggle for peace is now vindicated by the events of today and, we believe, played its part in helping to shape them. Naturally, the war-makers sought at every turn to slander

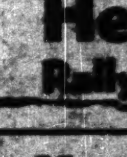


Daily Worker

PREVENT
WORLD WAR III!
COMMUNISTS URGE PEOPLE HALT
WALL ST. INTERVENTION IN ASIA

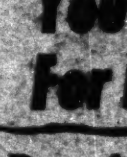


HALT WAR ON KOREA, MIDWEST UNIONISTS URGE



Help Save Our Country!

Rally for Peace, Aug. 2, Union Square



Youth Groups Get 100,000 to Sign For Peace Since Truman Invasion

Days after the outbreak of the Korean War, the Daily Worker's headline on June 26, 1950 (top) called for action to stop the spread of the war. Under that is a headline (July 5, 1950) showing the people's opposition to the Korean War. The August 2, 1950 peace rally in New York's Union Square which police prevented but was held in a series of sidewalk protests is told in the headline. Campaign for peace petitions (bottom) is told in the Daily Worker headline for July 6, 1950.

and cripple us, as they did all peace forces in the land. Thus, they have tried to reduce our effectiveness; they sought to drive us off newsstands, to intimidate readers and advertisers.

They did succeed in cutting into our readership by making it so much tougher to get our paper distributed. But their main objective, proclaimed from time to time by commentators of big business, was to put us out of business. This our readers would not permit them to

do.

IN EVERY CITY and hamlet in our country, in millions of homes, the achievements of the cease-fire is being celebrated. One important way to observe this historic occasion is to resolve now to help build the paper which fought so consistently for the truce, and continues the fight for peace. That can be done through financial contributions, which are sorely needed, and by getting more readers for the paper.

FRAMEUP MURDER TRIAL OF W. VA. MINER OPENS

CLAY, W. Va., July 28.—The first prosecution witnesses were called today in the frameup murder trial of Jennings R. Bail, 27, striking coal miner charged with the slaying of Charles Frame, a company thug, who joined in shooting up a strikers' food kitchen last May.

Also facing trial on the same trumped up murder charge are Dennis A. Graham and Clifford L. Pritchard.

Clay County Prosecutor James B. Reed has demanded that the three miners be tried separately.

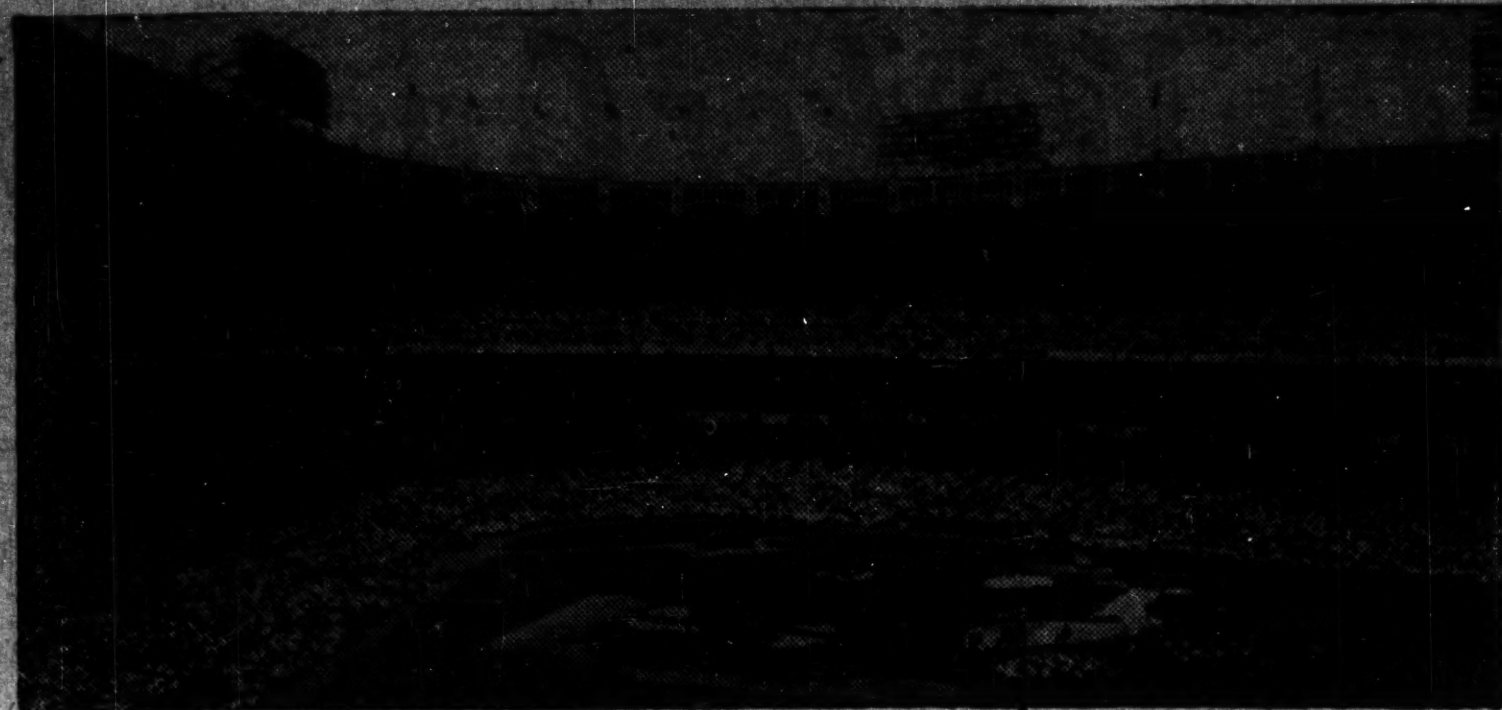
The jury was picked yesterday from a panel of 80 Braxton County men over the objection of defense attorneys, who said Bail should be tried by a jury from Clay County.

Attorney J. W. Maxwell, of Beckley, who is assisting Prosecu-

tor Reed, argued it would be impossible to find an unprejudiced jury in Clay County. Clay and Braxton are in the same judicial circuit.

After four hours of arguments, Judge Charles M. Duffield ruled that dismissing the Braxton panel and choosing a new one from Clay County would cause undue delay.

The 10-month-old strike at the Elk River Coal and Lumber Co. in nearby Widen reached a climax last May 7 when company thugs attacked a strikers' food kitchen near Dille. When the smoke of the shooting cleared away, Charles Frame was found dead. Fifty miners were arrested. Bail, Graham and Pritchard admitted they had with them pistols at the time. A company-dominated grand jury indicted the three miners on murder charges. The three miners are charged with the murder of Charles Frame.



Jehovah's Witnesses at their convention in New York's Yankee Stadium.

With Jehovah's Witnesses At the Yankee Stadium

By JOSEPH NORTH

YOU HAVE SEEN the photographs of teeming multitudes worshipping at their holy places throughout the world and you think of them when you sit in the bleachers at the Yankee Stadium and look around at the 100,000 men, women and children who constitute the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses.

These are Americans, they have come by jalopy, bus and train from every state in the Union and you talk with them and discover that most are workmen, diet farmers, little shopkeepers in that store around the corner. Many have brought their babies and they sit under parasols in the torrid sun for hours and for days listening to their speakers whose words come to them from a score of loudspeakers. The men sit in shirt-sleeves, the women in light, summer dresses and their faces are rapt.

THEY HAVE the missionary's zeal to talk and they will tell you in the words of plain English that has much of the Bible in it that they are Jehovah's Witnesses because they want a world of peace and brotherhood. You see many Negroes among them, men and women, young and old, and you talk with some of the Negroes. One is a man of 35, from Chicago, where he is a clerk in a grocery store, a square-built, soft spoken man with large hands and he wears the little canvas pouch that is filled with their literature. He says that he is a Jehovah's Witness because there is brotherhood here, there is no prejudice, no discrimination, and a black man is equal to a white man which is God's law.

I had seen a group of white Arkansans, two men and two women, stand in the right-field bleachers for snapshots, arm-in-arm with four Negroes. The Chicago Negro stood talking easily with a white man from Texas: it is a heartening sight in this land of jimerow and I mentioned that to the man from Chicago. That is the way it is with the brethren, he said, for that is how God wanted it.

THEN HE might be chosen to go to the missionary school known as Gilead, here in New York, and after two years study and training, he can be sent abroad as a missionary. There are Jehovah's Witnesses in virtually every country of the world, he tells you, and their literature and speakers bear that out.

The man from Chicago had once been a Catholic but he had left that faith for this one because he believes now that this is the true word of God. He says that it is not easy to bring the Lord's word to the people under this system. He uses the word "system," and he means by it a state which represses unorthodox ideas. But after all, he

says, Christ went to prison, too, and he was crucified, and if that could happen to the Son of God it can happen to him too.

HE SPEAKS a great deal about peace, as do all the Witnesses, and you talk to him about it. You want peace too, you say, and you have written about it and you favor a meeting of the Big Five to achieve peace around a conference table. What does he think of that?

He does not think much of it. He wants peace too, that is why he is a Witness, but peace cannot come through man's efforts: it can only come, as the Bible said, after Armageddon when the hosts of good will defeat the hosts of evil, and then the swords will be beaten into plowshares and there will be no more wars.

You persist, wondering if he means that all political mass movements to effect changes that can bring peace are fruitless. Yes, that is what he means. Jehovah's Witnesses stand on the sidelines so far as politics are concerned, he said. They are taught that political action is hopeless, they do not vote, salvation lies only in spreading the true word of God.

I ASK HIM about trade unions, what does he feel about them? Well, he would not go to strike or picket unless he absolutely had to in order to keep his job. But trade unions, like everything else in this "system" are out to make money. He would not pioneer in building unions, but he would join them if it became necessary.

We return to the theme of peace and I ask him what he thought about the war in Korea. It is a war like all other wars, he says, in which people are slaughtered to make money for big men behind the scenes. Jehovah's Witnesses, he says, would rather go to jail than to war because the Ten Commandments of God say "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Later I encounter several young men who have been in prison because they wouldn't go to war.

But the man from Chicago and the men who had been in prison said they would not try to end war through any kind of peace movement beyond their own which is God's. It is useless, for the Bible said, and they quote chapter and verse, that there will be wars and rumors of war until the end of time, until Armageddon, and then there will be peace.

You return to the scorching bleachers and listen to the speakers under the canopy in the middle of the diamond, where the pitcher's box is when the Yankees are at home. This is the day Witnesses from the West Indies report and each story is virtually the same: work hard, have faith, endure persecution, and you can get recruits. Each tells the same story, with slight variations, and closes saying that this man or that woman did not believe but "after I studied

with him, he believes and he is here today." The applause rumbles up from all sides of the great Stadium.

THE SUN is beginning to set and the speaking ends for a recess at 5:30. Sessions begin again at 7 p.m. They gather up their children and go to the nearby cafeteria they have set up. They wear the little square celluloid patches which say they are Jehovah's Witnesses. They are eager to return to hear the next reports.

You look at them and think that here are people, Americans, who want what you want: peace and brotherhood and equality. But the precepts they are taught tell them that man cannot win peace—that he must wait for divine intervention; man cannot win brotherhood, except after Armageddon, the final slaughter which they say is inevitable.

You look at these Americans of grass-roots origins who eschew faith in themselves, who stand aside from politics which they could help mould so that it represents the will of men and not of Mammon. And although they avoid politics they seem not to know that the State Department uses some branches of their organization as a cover to promote its warmongering policies in lands where the Brotherhood of Man is the way of life.

YOU THINK about their leaders whom you hear exhort these thousands to follow their instructions "obediently," "submissively," without question. That takes on even more sinister meaning when you read their literature which singles out the socialist lands for special calumny, and your suspicions grow when you read a piece of their literature here signed by Philip H. Beck, of New York, which purports to be a letter to President Malenkov and which concluded: "The Atomic Warfare is called in the Holy Bible the Great Tribulation. The Atom and Hydrogen bombs will be used freely. You will advance to the River Rhine, fighting will be in Greece and in the land of Israel and your nation will be finally beaten."

YOU HEAR N. H. Knorr, their topmost spokesman, lead them in a "loyalty pledge" which speaks against "all subversive movements against the institutions of this world," and from all that you have heard that could mean any progressive group that wants the betterment of man on earth now and that opposes war.

The followers, you feel, are told to disavow politics but you wonder about these statements of their leaders. And you think—looking at all these plain Americans—don't they realize that their abandonment of politics helps the rule of Mammon on earth.

You go away from the Stadium feeling a weight of sadness, for though they have worlds of faith they have no faith in themselves.

Police Stand by As Gang Attacks Puerto Ricans

By DOLORES PENNEY

PHILADELPHIA—A reign of violence against Philadelphia's Puerto-Rican born citizens is being organized here with the connivance of the police.

Already, casualties number in the dozens. These include not only beatings, knifings, clubbings, of women and children, as well as men, but planting of bombs, and attempts to set fires. One woman even had acid thrown in her face.

CALLS ON the mayor to intercede have thus far met no response. Yet an on-the-spot survey by the Pennsylvania Worker reveals that the violence is being organized under the very eyes, and at times the knowledge of police.

"Go in the house and take your children in off the street," a gang of toughs told a scared young mother on 22nd St., near Wallace, in North Philadelphia, one evening last week. "We're coming through."

Who were coming through? Police, who have seemed loath to arrest the marauders except when absolutely unavoidable, described them, none the less, as "dangerous criminals." They call themselves the "Black Dragons."

And for what purpose were they "coming through"? To "get" Puerto-Ricans.

SUCH HAS been the atmosphere of terror instigated in this mixed community of the City of Brotherly Love during the past two weeks of racist provocations against its Puerto Rican residents, and such persons as were friendly towards them.

The trouble started on Friday night, July 17. A rumor was circulated that a Puerto Rican man insulted an American white woman. Nobody has been able to produce such a man or such a woman.

On that night, however, a rooming house at 1803 Mt. Vernon St. was wrecked, most of its ground-floor windows broken, its Puerto Rican tenants, including women and children, dragged from their beds and beaten by the 100 per cent white, "Black Dragons," armed with clubs and knives.

DAILY INCITEMENTS spread the area of acute tension from 15 St. to 22nd, along Green, Mt. Vernon and Wallace, throughout a neighborhood where many Puerto Ricans have moved in lately.

On Monday, the fascist-like gang concentrated on a rooming house at 2027 Green St.

Here, too, the residents are Puerto Rican.

Bricks and bottles of gasoline were thrown in at windows. The story was passed around that the building was to be bombed. Police were reported by neighbors actually to have found an unexploded bomb there.

On Tuesday evening, a white mother, Mrs. Thelma McCaffery, living next door at 2025 Green St., walked into her back yard with her son Charles, age 17, contrary to the "orders" of the "Black Dragons," who wanted no witnesses to their activities in the alley behind the next building.

The thugs threw acid in Mrs. McCaffery's face and stabbed Charles.

The mother was taken to the hospital, so seriously injured that friends feared for her sight.

ON WEDNESDAY night, the thugs were back, to pour gasoline on the roof of the rooming house at 2027, in an attempt to set it on fire.

Thursday, they were on Mt. Vernon St., prowling a street

fight. Friday they were back at 2027 Green. Police called out reserves. Some arrests were made.

Meanwhile, both Puerto Ricans and their white American neighbors, fearful of renewed attacks, have been moving out of the community. Moving vans and trucks had a busy day on Saturday.

POLICE have been oddly gentle with the "Black Dragons," arresting only a few, and then only when they themselves have been attacked by the thugs, people in the community told the Pennsylvania Worker.

ON THE OTHER HAND, police clubs have swung freely on the heads of Puerto Ricans and others who defended themselves from the attackers. Even innocent bystanders. Puerto Rican tenants who were defending themselves were arrested, as well as their attackers.

In at least one case, a policeman seems to have been helping out the provocation.

A young mother, who asked that her name be withheld, charged that a cop had told her to go armed in the streets, and "If a Puerto Rican starts toward you, shoot."

She said that she asked the officer, but what if she killed someone, and the answer was, "You know, self-defense."

THIS PAPER learned that the "Black Dragons" are a new organization, made by merging several old gangs of North Philadelphia. Among these are what were left of the "Green St. Counts" after their ringleaders were convicted in a robbery and murder case last spring.

A much larger group which went to make up the "Dragons" was a gang from "Brewertown," the area around 24th St. and Brown.

OTHER GANGS outside this community have also joined the "Black Dragons," who have boasted that they are part of an organized network which can now mobilize as many as 3,000 rioters to "make trouble" in any community in the city.

Persons in this community have pointed out that the "Black Dragons" are by no means juvenile delinquents. They use expensive cars for their marauding expeditions.

Such cars, filled with young, and not-so-young men, have rolled through the streets of this area every night throughout the reign of terror, or parked on corners, waiting for the trouble to start in order to join in it.

It has also been pointed out that the only sentences meted out so far to "Black Dragons" for their fascist-like raids in this community have been surprisingly light—\$10 and 30 days.

People are asking, who is paying off the "Black Dragon?"

Who are their friends among the police, and among the political factions in this city?

Who are the higher-ups interested in stirring up attacks, that are threatening at any time to burst into much wider violence?



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**We, the People, Have Won a Truce
-- Now We Can Win World Peace**

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How the Truce News Came to Steeltown

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

IT WAS no ordinary Sunday night in the Ingot Taproom, out near the mills.

At eight o'clock had come the flash of the signing of the truce in Korea. Steel workers and their wives, and even a few children, began drifting in.

The TV was shut off and couples danced to polkas from the juke box. It was a joyful crowd, festive and relaxed. A smiling, middle-aged woman in a peasant blouse lifted a beer glass and sang a gay song that had nothing to do with peace in Korea. But everyone joined in heartily.

That was how the peace news came to Steeltown. It was good news, greeted eagerly by the people here this week. It was welcome news—regardless of the grim forebodings by U. S. high officials and industrialists, regardless of the bitter reaction of the Wall Street Journal (July 28) that "this is no time for celebration."

It was the end of what people here call "America's most unpopular war"—a war no steel worker wanted even though production and jobs in the mills have risen to all-time peaks during these months of bloodshed.

The fact of the matter is that the war itself brought no direct benefits to the men and women in the mills. While the steel companies profited on lucrative war contracts, it is not true that the workers shared in this "blood money."

Only a small percentage of the 10,000,000 tons produced monthly in the nation's mills went into war material. During the peak year of World War II, only 12.7 percent of the nation's steel went into ordnance and other direct military usage. And the percentage during the Korean war was nowhere near that high.

Nevertheless, there are disquieting fears among steel workers as to what the coming developments in the economy will mean for them.

There is today a resurgence of the fears expressed here a year ago during the election campaign—that a reactionary Republican administration in Washington means "the return of Hoover and Hoovervilles."

There is no confidence here that the Eisenhower administration can keep the economy going on an even keel, that markets will be found to maintain this most basic of industries.

This Calumet area, source of 20 percent of the nation's steel, is a giant ladle, tapped by the auto plants of Detroit, the shipbuilding docks of the Great Lakes, the railroad and road-building and farm equipment plants of Illinois and Indiana, the oil refinery and pipeline contractors of the Mississippi Valley.

This is where the main peacetime call for steel must come if this ladle is to maintain its annual 22,000,000-ton capacity production level.

But the bad news has been

coming in steadily, beginning months before the Korean truce. The most disturbing news is from the auto industry, which uses as much as 20 percent of the total steel supply.

This week, 11 out of the 18 top car producers reported a decline in production. Nash and Kaiser have cut output to the bone. The Packard, Hudson and DeSoto plants were reported laying off workers.

Although industry spokesmen still sound like a sales manager's pep talk, there are ominous signs.

Big hunks of the output from the steel mills here go into other kinds of rolling stock—tractors, locomotives, railroad cars, farm implements, trailers. These account for another 10 to 12 percent of the steel market.

But from Minneapolis-Moline, up in the Twin Cities, came word this week that its hay baler plant will be kaput as of Nov. 1, with 500 people laid off. And the big Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Ill., has already

(Continued on Page 13)

We, the People, Have Won a Truce--Now We Can Win World Peace

Signs of Depression— What's Labor Doing?

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

LABOR WILL HAVE to generate more political and economic heat than it has up to now if the country's workers are not to be hit with the full force of what threatens to be our worst depression. This is the consensus of pro-labor Washington economists who have not been taken in by soft-soaping government handouts which give the impression of an unending vista of "good times."

Instead, a long hard look is being taken at some cold figures and at the prospects of peace time high employment. Most observers agree with the warning of Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, that we have "all the makings of a depression."

So far, however, there are no signs that the administration is doing anything to counter a depression or soften its effect. The letter sent to President Eisenhower by CIO President Walter Reuther, proposing steps to ward off heavy unemployment, seems to have been neatly filed away. Eisenhower's economic advisor, Arthur W. Burns, is supposed to be "studying" the situation.

BUT BURNS, according to his own economic writing, subscribes to theory that there is no real way of knowing if a depression's on the way. He also believes there's no real way of countering a depression or its effects.

Thus far, the administration method seems to boil down to a modern version of the old Hoover "trickle down" theory—a theory embraced especially by George M. Humphrey, secretary of the Treasury. That's the theory that the best way to counter depression is to guarantee huge profits for big business and big banks. Then there will be enough "venture capital" available for investments.

That theory went bankrupt in

Hoover's day and it threatens to do even greater damage today. What is overlooked now as it was then is that if the domestic and foreign markets do not consume the products of farm, mill and mine there will be overproduction—and economic crisis.

There are already signs that this is beginning to happen, and these omens are expected to grow into grim reality, especially as arms spending declines with the end of warfare. Here are only some of the indications.

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL production has remained virtually stationary for the past four months. Even if it remained that way it would mean a rise in unemployment with the growing numbers of working class youth coming of age and seeking employment. But the industrial index cannot remain stationary for long; it must go up or fall—and there are few, if any, that would predict an upward swing.

Kingpin in any peacetime economy is auto. And here overproduction has already made its appearance. Even used cars are not selling, let alone new cars. Inventory accumulation has been estimated as 70 percent above normal. Shutdowns have already taken place among smaller companies and layoffs are feared among the larger ones after the summer.

The snowballing effect of layoffs in auto can be gauged by the proportion of products it consumes from other key industries. Auto consumes 20 percent of steel output ("defense" takes only 15 per

cent), 60 percent of rubber, 60 percent of glass and a big portion of non-ferrous metals. If steel is affected it will mean even a greater blow to coal mining which is already in a depressed state.

THESE ARE the decisive durable industries. Others are also falling; the Commerce Department recently announced a "substantial decline" in production of television, radio and electrical appliances. Non-durable consumer industries have been in the doldrums for a long time.

On top of this even construction of housing, where an acute shortage still exists, has fallen for the first time since the end of World War II. Latest government reports show a fall for the second month in succession.

Farm income continues to plummet, with the government getting set to institute acreage controls to cut down wheat production—at a time when the world is in dire need of bread.

A basic reason for this grim picture is the inability of the majority of the people to purchase. Auto is again a good example. According to the latest Federal Reserve Board study, 26 percent of all spending units (mainly families)—those with incomes of \$5,000 a year or over—bought 68 percent of all new cars in 1952. Those with \$4,000 annual incomes or over—41 percent of the population—bought 81 percent of all new autos. Those with less than \$4,000 annual income—59 percent of

(Continued on Page 13)

Joe Auto Worker's Tax Picture

By MAX GORDON

OSCAR WADE is glad the shooting is over, but wonders how he can now cut back on the huge increase in energy and muscle forced out of him on his job in the name of war sacrifice.

He is wondering, too, how to get out from under the crushing tax load foisted on him on the grounds the war had to be paid for.

Oscar Wade is a Chevrolet worker in Flint. It could be Detroit or Buffalo or Los Angeles. He could also be a steel worker in Pittsburgh a rubber worker in Akron, a miner in Charleston, an electrical worker in Lynn, or a railroad worker in Chicago.

He may not have the figures for all industry at his fingertips. But he knows from what he puts out every day, as well as from his aching, weary muscles, that in the last three years he has been pushed to fantastic limits of endurance and speed on the job. It was bad enough before the Korean War broke out. It's been worse since.

IF HE HAS the figures, here is what they show:

Before World War II, production per worker was pushed up about 2 percent a year. After the war, it ran about 3 percent.

In 1950, in only half of which the war was fought, it hit 5 percent.

This is for all production. In the big auto industries of the trusts, it went way higher.

Oscar Wade, for instance, works on production of a single small part for Chevrolet. Last year, he and his work team turned out 800 of them a day. Now, a year later, they're up to 1400—an increase of 75 percent.

He gets a nickel more an hour in his pay envelope.

THE TAX SITUATION is also tough. When Oscar Wade was putting in a six-day week, they used to say the 6th day went to the government. This was really true for the single men. For Oscar, who has a wife and two kids, only half that sixth day's wage (at time and a half) was taken out of his pay envelope weekly for income taxes.

Now they've worked themselves out of the sixth day. But over a third of the fifth day's straight time of \$15.60 goes for the week's income tax deduction.

WHEN YOU FIGURE all the taxes—income, hidden taxes on all kinds of goods, state and local—a full day and a quarter goes to the government out of Wade's five days—or a cool thousand for the year.

Again, Wade may not have

the history of what happened with taxes, but it runs something like this:

Back in 1939, the government was collecting about a billion in income taxes. Of this, less than 10 percent came out of the pockets of those making \$5,000 a year or less.

Under the tax law of 1950—passed before the Korean War—about \$18,115,000,000 was collected in income taxes, AND NEARLY HALF CAME OUT OF THE EARNINGS OF THOSE MAKING LESS THAN \$5,000.

Now, get this! The income tax returns this year, under the Korean war tax laws, are expected to bring nearly \$35,000,000,000—again with the workers kicking in nearly half.

So, on straight income tax alone, Oscar and the rest of the workers have been forced to jack up their share from less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1950 to over \$17,000,000,000 in 1953.

And this is only the straight income tax increase. Add the many federal taxes on goods and local taxes, and the cost of the war on Oscar's pocketbook is terrific.

MEANWHILE, the profits of industry are fabulous. The take in the three years from 1950 to 1952 was 123 billion, before taxes. And it was still rising in 1953—21 percent higher in the first three months than in the first three months of the year before. Wade suspects a lot of his sweat and his taxes went to make up this huge profit melon.

How did it happen, what with the big unions labor has built? The answer is the labor leaders have looked the other way because they backed big business in the robber war.

But what now? The shooting has stopped. Will the terrible, deadly speed-up continue and the pockets of Wade and his fellow-workers be plucked for huge taxes so the big boys can continue their vast profiteering?

Wade and lots of his brother workers are beginning to suspect they have to do something about it. Here's the way they're beginning to see it:

• Start battling for the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay, and a cut-back on productivity.

• Get their union locals, CIO and AFL central bodies, shop departments, etc. going to put the heat on the local congressmen and on Eisenhower for a special Congress session to cut back war appropriations and taxes on the low-income groups. The best way to work it is to demand big increases in exemptions. This means resolutions in the locals and shops, and instructions to delegates to central bodies, delegations to local congressmen and U. S. senators; petitions in the shops.

Letter on the N. Y. Election — and a Comment

By ALAN MAX

SEVERAL LETTERS have been received from readers on the New York City election campaign. I have selected one of them for comment in this article. It affords an opportunity to discuss several questions not directly raised by the reader. Signing himself "Progressive," a reader writes that he is very "dissatisfied" with a number of stories in the Daily Worker on the ground that they "endorsed Rudolph Halley for mayor."

To begin with, the Daily Worker has not endorsed Halley.

No doubt "Progressive" received the impression that we did, during the weeks when the Daily Worker was commenting almost daily on the struggle within the Liberal Party over its role in the campaign.

Now, the Daily Worker had a very definite position on that struggle. This was because from the outset of this campaign, we felt that what was required and was possible this year, was intense activity, especially by labor, to defeat Gov. Dewey's attempt to extend Eisenhower's 1952 victory to New York City in 1953, preferably through the Republican Party and, if not, through the Farley-Impellitteri forces in the Democratic Party.

What was required to defeat Deweyism, we said, was united action by the labor movement if possible, but at the very least, parallel action.

THE LIBERAL PARTY is supported by a section of that labor movement, particularly the Inter-

national Ladies Garment Workers Union. We were for the defeat of the maneuverers of the Liberal Party leadership—and of Adolf Berle in particular—to help insure a Dewey victory behind Rep. Javits. We were for the defeat of this maneuver without any "ifs" or "buts."

Now, the rank and file of the Liberal Party felt that the best way to defeat this maneuver was through the nomination of Council President Halley, one of the two members of the Board of Estimate who voted against the transit steal. In this they were buttressed by the results of the Daily News poll which showed Halley a favorite at that time throughout practically the entire city.

While we in no way committed ourselves to Halley for mayor, we did "endorse" the movement of the Liberal Party membership against a tie-up with the Dewey Republicans.

Perhaps some progressives would have felt easier if we had stood aside from this struggle within the Liberal Party. We think otherwise. Certainly Dewey and Berle would have preferred it if we had kept silent.

coalition in our city, led by labor, cannot develop solely through the more advanced section of the population presenting its own candidates and own program. What is very definitely required is the active movement of the majority of the people against reaction through and within the political organization which they now support, and in a progressive direction, however limited.

Some progressives think that if the masses of the people are NOT ready to jump completely over to their side now, perhaps it is better for the people not to move at all. Along with this goes another wrong notion: that the more reactionary course which some organization like the Liberal Party takes, the better—for then the supporters of the organization will become disillusioned and see that the more advanced forces were right all along.

If this were true, then during the course of the struggle within the Liberal Party, we should have opened an assault on Halley, in the hope that the membership would throw up their hands in despair, take a back seat and let Berle run the show. In the first place, the Liberal Party members

WE SEE IT this way. A people's



The Worker Crusaded To End Korean War

THERE WEREN'T many people around the office that hot summer Sunday when the news came through of fighting in Korea. Information was slim, and what there was of it was obviously unreliable.

But we in the office knew our aim was peace, had been since the end of World War II. We knew, too, that the presence of American troops in Korea threatened this peace and barred a specific democratic solution to the Korean crisis.

And so the Daily Worker the following day carried an editorial which declared:

"Korea must have the right to work out its own destiny without foreign intervention, threats or blackmail. The Korean people desire a united Korea, independent and free from any plans to make them a war puppet of overseas imperialists."

This was on June 28, 1950.

the day on which the first printed word of the fighting reached the American people. From that time on, The Worker and its daily associate, the Daily Worker, never ceased to urge, plead, exhort and help to organize the struggle for an end to the war in Korea.

ON JUNE 28, just a few days after the outbreak, the Daily Worker was warning of the danger the war would be used by the war-makers of our country as the incident to provoke World War III, for which they were itching.

"Prevent World War III," the Daily Worker banner head read that day. And on the day after, the front page editorial was headed: "Stop the War in Asia."

Our paper noted, and cited chapter and verse to prove, that the real character of the war was one of intervention of American monopoly capital against the people of all Korea, North and South.

In the first 10 weeks, the North Korean Peoples Army drove down the peninsula, determined to end foreign intervention. Throughout those weeks, our paper continued to

call for an end to the war and for peaceful unification of an independent Korea, with a government chosen by the people. The Koreans took such a position, too. But the Dulles-dominated State Department, knowing this meant the end of their bloody, corrupt puppet Rhee, refused to budge.

IN MID-SEPTEMBER came the Inchon landing and the northern advance of U.S. invading armies. They reached the 38th parallel and our paper, as well as other forces in American life, called for peace at the parallel, temporary reestablishment of the line and negotiations for peaceful unification of Korea.

When the Soviet Union proposed truce negotiations in July of 1951, our paper campaigned vigorously for their acceptance, and later for an immediate cease-fire while talks went on. We backed petition drives, reported the rising sentiment for a Korean peace among the people of our land, urged letters and wires to Truman. At every stage in the negotiations, The Worker and Daily Worker maintained this pressure for peace.

THIS PROUD RECORD of consistent struggle for peace is now vindicated by the events of today and, we believe, played its part in helping to shape them.

Naturally, the war-makers sought at every turn to slander and cripple us, as they did all peace forces in the land. Thus, they have tried to reduce our effectiveness; they sought to drive us off newsstands, to intimidate readers and advertisers.

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Help Save Our Country!
Rally for Peace, Aug. 2, Union Square

Youth Groups Get 100,000 to Sign
For Peace Since Truman Invasion

Days after the outbreak of the Korean War, the Daily Worker's headline on June 28, 1950 (top) called for action to stop the spread of the war. Under that is a headline (July 5, 1950) showing the people's opposition to the Korean War. The August 2, 1950 peace rally in New York's Union Square which police prevented but was held in a series of sidewalk protests is told in the headline. Campaign for peace petitions (bottom) is told in the Daily Worker headline for July 8, 1950.

They did succeed in cutting into our readership by making it so much tougher to get our paper distributed. But their main objective, proclaimed from time to time by commentators of big business, was to put us out of business. This our readers would not permit them to do.

IN EVERY CITY and hamlet in our country, in millions of homes, the achievements of the cease-fire is being celebrated. One important way to observe this historic occasion is to resolve now to help build the paper which fought so con-

sistently for the truce, and continues the fight for peace. That can be done through financial contributions, which are sorely needed, and by getting more readers for the paper.

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SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

(Same bldg., street entrance)

I have moved downstairs

76 EAST 11th ST.

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I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys—worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles—\$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4.5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yard. Plenty of cottons—silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way—store entrance.

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**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1953

Korea Truce Spurs Jersey Peace Drive

"THANK GOD the Korean war is over!" Thus spoke Mrs. Harold Mosley, mother of Clarence (Red) Mosley of Paterson, a quadruple amputee. Mrs. Mosley's heartfelt thanks expressed the sentiments of overwhelming numbers of Jerseyans all over the state upon

No Censorship Here Says Librarian at Asbury Park

ASBURY PARK—explaining a doctrine they be accused of promoting it.

"The situation spells confusion, but fortunately history affords a direct and effective solution . . . the basic freedoms that were written into the Bill of Rights.

"Freedom . . . has never been beset by a disease that more true freedom will not cure . . . Only the suppression of freedom, by force or by intimidation, can imperil freedom."

While protests against McCarthyism mount across the state, Gov. Driscoll has just signed into law Jersey's "little McCarthy" bill, that strips the Bill of Rights from any public official called before any committee.

Questioned about books proposed for branding in Texas because their authors have been labeled Communist or subversive by Congressional committees—among them Einstein's 'Theory of Relativity' and Thomas Mann's 'Magic Mountain'—the paper reported.

"She just smiled and said they were fine books and that they are going to stay in the Asbury Park library."

Mrs. Hegeman, who declares it's a good sign that this summer, more people are reading—especially non-fiction—reports that the library gets a big demand for the works of Karl Marx from high school and college students, and she has no intention of removing his books from the shelves.

"The library is here to inform the public," she said, "and I think the public should read what it wants to."

Elsewhere in this shore city, McCarthy's brand of fascism was under attack.

"WHAT PRICE LIBERTY?"

A visiting clergyman, Dr. Peter K. Emmons of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Scranton, told the Rotary Club that "when McCarthy has done his worst . . . the Protestant clergy will have proved themselves good Americans."

Dr. Emmons, discussing the topic "What Price Liberty?" said he loathes the fact that through fear, many people are unwilling to resist efforts to control their thoughts.

"I'd rather have a Communist in the United States than a man who tries to control thinking in certain lines through the power of fear," he said.

We must do our own thinking, he stressed, especially today, because "in a world of newspapers, radio and television, unending efforts are being made to tell us how to think and to shape our minds."

"FEAR TO SPEAK OUT . . ."

This fear of Americans to speak their minds is the subject of a front-page editorial in the Asbury Park Press. While the editors try to equate Communism with McCarthyism, they say that good Americans "find the name-calling and witch-burning practiced by the McCarthy element repugnant, because such tactics offend his ingrained sense of freedom and justice."

This fear, they report with concern, has gripped businessmen, workers, clergymen. Even housewives, indeed, are hesitant in discussing public questions, lest they be branded . . . teachers every-where are wary for fear that in

Hypocritically, the law repeats the Bill of Rights guarantee that any public official "may stand on his constitutional right not to testify on the ground of self-incrimination." If he does so, however, he will be fired immediately.

While Gov. Driscoll was busy tearing up the Fifth Amendment, the Newark News commended Bishop Oxnham for standing up to McCarthy. "His advice to the Committee was sound," the paper said . . . not to release unverified and unevaluated information . . . (but) there is nothing in their (the committee's) record to suggest that the Bishop's counsel of fairness and moderation will be followed."

State CIO Endorses Meyner for Governor

NEWARK.

THE N.J. CIO Political Action Committee has unanimously endorsed Democratic candidate Robert B. Meyner for Governor in the 1953 elections.

The committee's action was based on the response of candidates to its 54 point questionnaire, on personal interviews with the candidates, on survey of past records of the candidates, and on the CIO's appraisal of future performance.

"Our committee has submitted questionnaires to candidates and their replies were subject to careful scrutiny. We have conducted personal interviews with the major candidates in order to probe further into their thinking on the answers to the questions which were not adequately covered by their

written responses. We have carefully studied each candidate's past record of activities. These facts have served as the foundation of the CIO's endorsement for the gubernatorial election," said the CIO statement by president Carl Holderman, and PAC chairman Paul Krebs.

"On the basis of this exhaustive survey, it is the unanimous opinion of the 72-member State CIO Political Action Committee that the interests of CIO members and the general public will best be served by the election of Robert B. Meyner in November."

The state PAC also called on county industrial union councils to continue their pressure on local election officials to secure additional evening hours for registration of eligible citizens.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



URGE APPOINTMENT

The state CIO is urging the appointment of Dr. Harold Lett to succeed the late Joseph Bustard as director of the Division Against Discrimination. The CIO considers Dr. Lett "as one who possesses an understanding and knowledge of the job and one who has had an enviable record of achievement in the field of human relations."

FIRM FINED \$7,550

National Industrial Launderies of Elizabeth have been ordered by the NLRB to pay seven workers a total of \$7,550 compensation for "discrimination against them."

The company was found guilty of unfair labor practices against the CIO Wholesale, Retail and Department Store Union. The firm was ordered to stop threatening to close down their plants if workers joined the union, and to stop questioning workers about union activity and discharging

them with economic reprisals, or to interfere in any way with the right of their employees to organize.

DENY 31c CUT

An arbitration panel has denied a 31c an-hour wage cut asked by Botany Mills in Passaic. The workers are members of local 651, CIO Textile Workers Union.

George W. Shaddock, Botany president, used the arbitration boards decision to again threaten to move south.

STOP DISCRIMINATION

State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance Gaffney has informed the CIO that of the 157 casualty insurance companies in New Jersey only two now use color or race on application or other forms used by the companies. Gaffney also reported that one of the largest companies has reversed its policy of not paying commissions to salesmen who sell insurance to Negro people.

hearing that the truce had actually been signed, and the shooting had stopped.

"Now no other mothers will have to see their boys come home as our Red did—without legs or hands," said Mrs. Mosely.

Mosely, who is now in Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, was shot down in a bomber. He lost both hands and legs.

In West Caldwell, Mrs. C. W. Bettinger, mother of Major Stephen Bettinger, an Air Force pilot missing in action, said the signing of the truce "has given us hopes. We are all praying that it will give us word. Hope is the greatest thing. We were supposed to get a letter from his commanding officer, giving us all details. Now we should get it soon."

Major Bettinger was shot down July 24 just one month after the truce was to have been signed. Dictator Syngman Rhee's freeing of the war prisoners held up the signing for a month. During that period heavy American casualties were suffered.

Bettinger had his tour of duty extended in Korea in order to "shoot down one more Mig," and become an "ace."

URGE BIG POWER PARLEY

The end of the shooting saw the

Jersey Peace Crusade begin immediate distribution of thousands of leaflets throughout the state calling for negotiation between the big powers to settle all cold war differences and preserve peace.

"It's here at last—the peace that the world has been waiting, praying, hoping for," said the peace leaflets. "The Korean war was ended through negotiations. Wouldn't it be a good idea to negotiate for peace before war breaks out? Now is the time for a meeting of the big powers to negotiate a pact of peace."

The leaflets called on the people to speak up at once. "Let Eisenhower know how you feel. Tell him to get together with the Soviet Union and the other big powers. Tell him you want negotiations now to preserve peace. WRITE TO THE PRESIDENT TODAY!"

JERSEY GI'S HOPED FOR PEACE

In Korea battle weary GI's hoped and waited for the war to end. When asked about an armistice, Corporal John Van Hecht of Paterson said, "I'll be the happiest guy in the world if the war ends." Questioningly he asked, "Syngman Rhee did agree to a truce, didn't he?"

Private Nicholas Decongelio of Union City when asked how he felt about an armistice said "Good. I wish they would sign that peace."

Pvt. Michael Methoke of Bergen Mills, Cainsburg, said, "I'll get back there soon (home) if they will just sign that damned armistice."

COURT - MARTIALED GI'S WERE TO BE SENT TO KOREA

General Keifer, the outgoing commander of Ft. Dix, acknowledged that prison sentences of 15 and 20 years given to seven GI's for refusing an order to drill were too stiff.

"I think the 20 year sentences could be cut to seven or eight years," said General Keifer.

All seven of the men were members of a special unit set up for men who are guilty of infractions of army rules. All have army convictions for being AWOL. The U.S. Army has a policy of setting up such units, giving them brief training, and then shipping them directly to Korea. The refusal to obey orders was undoubtedly a protest against being sent to Korea.

DIX, KILMER, MONMOUTH GI'S CHEER TRUCE

News of the truce was greeted joyously at all three army posts in Jersey. Soldiers at Ft. Dix, Camp Kilmer and Ft. Monmouth roared when they heard that the war had ended.

The Trenton times tried but failed to throw cold water on the peoples' joyous reaction to the truce. The story had to admit that people were "happy," "glad," that the news was "wonderful." The Times story also admitted that some people refused to be quoted. "I have my opinion but I'm keeping it to myself" said some. Another said "It's best not to talk. You don't know these days."

In central Jersey seven women—members of N. J. Women for Peace—went out 24 hours before the truce was signed and in one hour got 140 cards signed asking for an immediate truce. The women reported an enthusiastic response despite the hottest day of the year.

AROUND THE STATE

CONTROLS END

Federal rent controls ended Friday, July 31. In order for the state law to become operative municipalities must pass a resolution invoking the state law. Labor and progressive and peoples organizations should put the utmost pressure on all local governing bodies that have not passed such resolutions. Otherwise rents will be entirely uncontrolled.

NEGRO FIRE CAPTAIN

Robert Cheeks of Hoboken has been appointed Captain of a Hoboken fire department unit. Mr. Cheeks is the only Negro in the state to hold that rank among firemen.

FAVOR 18 YR. VOTE

A majority of Jersey voters favor reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years according to a recently conducted poll by staff reporters of the New Jersey Poll. 50 percent favored such action, 45 percent were opposed, and one percent had no opinion. Four years ago 61 percent of those polled were against reducing the voting age.

MILK UP 1c

The retail price of milk will go up 1-cent a quart on August 1 by order of state Director Armstrong of the Office of Milk Industry. Latest cost of living figures show a new all time high has been hit. With rent ceilings off in many areas the figures can be expected to go even higher. Consumers—and that means all of us—should tell their Congressman what they think of this kind of a situation.

TO SUE PA

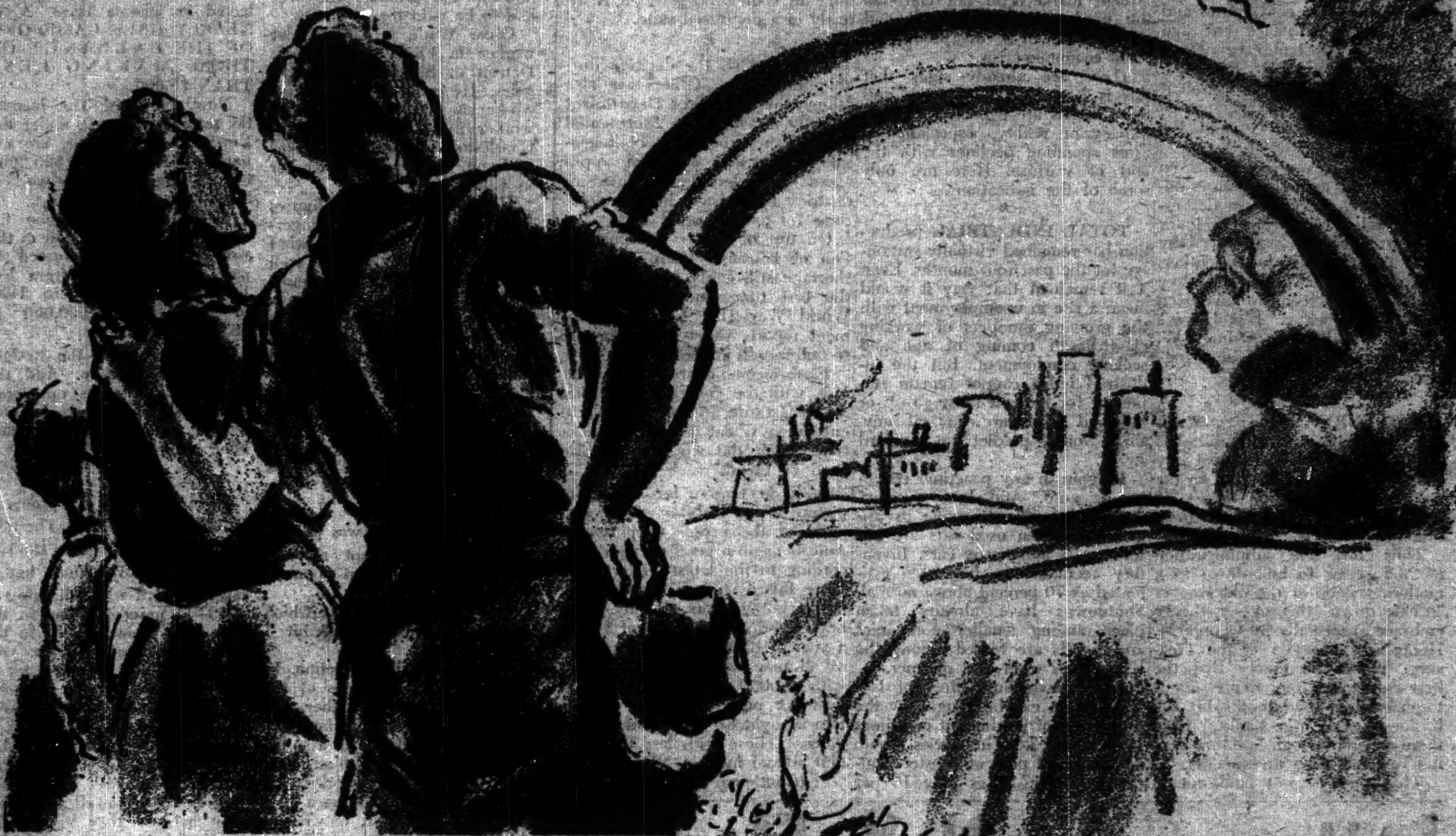
The Mayor's committee on Newark airport have designated a subcommittee to select a chief counsel and an assistant to prepare suit against the New York Port Authority.

Petitions bearing names of 1,827 residents of Elizabethport complaining of low flying planes were turned in by Mayor LaCorte of Elizabeth. Petitions had been circulated in the churches.

**We, the People, Have Won a Truce
-- Now We Can Win World Peace**

— See Page 2, 4 and 6 —

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.



Labor's Role in Averting a Bust

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New Fight for Negotiation Policy

—Page 4

Coming Elections In New York City

—Page 2

The Songs About The Rosenbergs

—Page 8

Amnesty for the Peace Fighters!

—Page 6

How the Truce News Came to Steeltown

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

IT WAS no ordinary Sunday night in the Ingot Taproom, out near the mills.

At eight o'clock had come the flash of the signing of the truce in Korea. Steel workers and their wives, and even a few children, began drifting in.

The TV was shut off and couples danced to polkas from the juke box. It was a joyful crowd, festive and relaxed. A smiling, middle-aged woman in a peasant blouse lifted a beer glass and sang a gay song that had nothing to do with peace in Korea. But everyone joined in heartily.

That was how the peace news came to Steeltown. It was good news, greeted eagerly by the people here this week. It was welcome news—regardless of the grim forebodings by U. S. high officials and industrialists, regardless of the bitter reaction of the Wall Street Journal (July 28) that "this is no time for celebration."

It was the end of what people here call "America's most unpopular war"—a war no steel worker wanted even though production and jobs in the mills have risen to all-time peaks during these months of bloodshed.

The fact of the matter is that the war itself brought no direct benefits to the men and women in the mills. While the steel companies profited on lucrative war contracts, it is not true that the workers shared in this "blood money."

Only a small percentage of the 10,000,000 tons produced monthly in the nation's mills went into war material. During the peak year of World War II, only 12.7 percent of the nation's steel went into ordnance and other direct military usage. And the percentage during the Korean war was nowhere near that high.

Nevertheless, there are disquieting fears among steel workers as to what the coming developments in the economy will mean for them.

There is today a resurgence of the fears expressed here a year ago during the election campaign—that a reactionary Republican administration in Washington means "the return of Hoover and Hoovervilles."

There is no confidence here that the Eisenhower administration can keep the economy going on an even keel, that markets will be found to maintain this most basic of industries.

This Calumet area, source of 20 percent of the nation's steel, is a giant ladle, tapped by the auto plants of Detroit, the shipbuilding docks of the Great Lakes, the railroad and road-building and farm equipment plants of Illinois and Indiana, the oil refinery and pipeline contractors of the Mississippi Valley.

This is where the main peacetime call for steel must come if this ladle is to maintain its annual 22,000,000-ton capacity production level.

But the bad news has been

coming in steadily, beginning months before the Korean truce. The most disturbing news is from the auto industry, which uses as much as 20 percent of the total steel supply.

This week, 11 out of the 18 top car producers reported a decline in production. Nash and Kaiser have cut output to the bone. The Packard, Hudson and DeSoto plants were reported laying off workers.

Although industry spokesmen still sound like a sales manager's pep talk, there are ominous signs.

Big hunks of the output from the steel mills here go into other kinds of rolling stock—tractors, locomotives, railroad cars, farm implements, trailers. These account for another 10 to 12 percent of the steel market.

But from Minneapolis-Moline, up in the Twin Cities, came word this week that its hay baler plant will be kaput as of Nov. 1, with 500 people laid off. And the big Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Ill., has already

(Continued on Page 18)

We, the People, Have Won a Truce--Now We Can Win World Peace

Labor's Role for a Plan to Avert a Bust

By BERNARD BURTON

LABOR WILL HAVE to generate more political and economic heat than it has up to now if the country's workers are not to be hit with the full force of what threatens to be our worst depression. This is the consensus of pro-labor Washington economists who

have not been taken in by soft-soaping government handouts which give the impression of an unending vista of "good times."

Instead, a long hard look is being taken at some cold figures and at the prospects of peace time high employment. Most observers agree with the warning of Dr. Edwin C. Nourse, former head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, that we have "all the makings of a depression."

So far, however, there are no signs that the administration is doing anything to counter a depression or soften its effect. The letter sent to President Eisenhower by CIO President Walter Reuther, proposing steps to ward off heavy unemployment, seems to have been neatly filed away. Eisenhower's economic advisor, Arthur W. Burns, is supposed to be "studying" the situation.

BUT BURNS, according to his own economic writing, subscribes to theory that there is no real way of knowing if a depression's on the way. He also believes there's no real way of countering a depression or its effects.

Thus far, the administration method seems to boil down to a modern version of the old Hoover "trickle down" theory—a theory embraced especially by George M. Humphrey, secretary of the Treasury. That's the theory that the best way to counter depression is to guarantee huge profits for big business and big banks. Then there will be enough "venture capital" available for investments.

That theory went bankrupt in

Hoover's day and it threatens to do even greater damage today. What is overlooked now as it was then is that if the domestic and foreign markets do not consume the products of farm, mill and mine there will be overproduction—and economic crisis.

There are already signs that this is beginning to happen, and these omens are expected to grow into grim reality, especially as arms spending declines with the end of warfare. Here are only some of the indications.

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL production has remained virtually stationary for the past four months. Even if it remained that way it would mean a rise in unemployment with the growing numbers of working class youth coming of age and seeking employment. But the industrial index cannot remain stationary for long; it must go up or fall—and there are few, if any, that would predict an upward swing.

Kingpin in any peacetime economy is auto. And here overproduction has already made its appearance. Even used cars are not selling, let alone new cars. Inventory accumulation has been estimated as 70 percent above normal. Shutdowns have already taken place among smaller companies and layoffs are feared among the larger ones after the summer.

The snowballing effect of layoffs in auto can be gauged by the proportion of products it consumes from other key industries. Auto consumes 20 percent of steel output ("defense" takes only 15 per-

cent), 60 percent of rubber, 60 percent of glass and a big portion of non-ferrous metals. If steel is affected it will mean even a greater blow to coal mining which is already in a depressed state.

THESE ARE the decisive durable industries. Others are also falling; the Commerce Department recently announced a "substantial decline" in production of television, radio and electrical appliances. Non-durable consumer industries have been in the doldrums for a long time.

On top of this even construction of housing, where an acute shortage still exists, has fallen for the first time since the end of World War II. Latest government reports show a fall for the second month in succession.

Farm income continues to plummet, with the government getting set to institute acreage controls to cut down wheat production—at a time when the world is in dire need of bread.

A basic reason for this grim picture is the inability of the majority of the people to purchase. Auto is again a good example. According to the latest Federal Reserve Board study, 26 percent of all spending units (mainly families)—those with incomes of \$5,000 a year or over—bought 68 percent of all new cars in 1952. Those with \$4,000 annual incomes or over—41 percent of the population—bought 81 percent of all new autos. Those with less than \$4,000 annual income—59 percent of

(Continued on Page 13)

Joe Auto Worker's Tax Picture

By MAX GORDON

OSCAR WADE is glad the shooting is over, but wonders how he can now cut back on the huge increase in energy and muscle forced out of him on his job in the name of war sacrifice.

He is wondering, too, how to get out from under the crushing tax load foisted on him on the grounds the war had to be paid for.

Oscar Wade is a Chevrolet worker in Flint. It could be Detroit or Buffalo or Los Angeles. He could also be a steel worker in Pittsburgh a rubber worker in Akron, a minor in Charleston, an electrical worker in Lynn, or a railroad worker in Chicago.

He may not have the figures for all industry at his fingertips. But he knows from what he puts out every day, as well as from his aching, weary muscles, that in the last three years he has been pushed to fantastic limits of endurance and speed on the job. It was bad enough before the Korean War broke out. It's been worse since.

IF HE HAS the figures, here is what they show:

Before World War II, production per worker was pushed up about 2 percent a year. After the war, it ran about 3 percent.

In 1939, only half of which the war was fought, it hit 5 percent.

This is far all production. In the big main industries of the trusts, it went way higher.

Oscar Wade, for instance, works on production of a single small part for Chevrolet. Last year, he and his work team turned out 800 of them a day. Now, a year later, they're up to 1400—an increase of 75 percent.

He gets a nickel more an hour in his pay envelope.

THE TAX SITUATION is also rough. When Oscar Wade was putting in a six-day week, they used to say the 6th day went to the government. This was really true for the single men. For Oscar, who has a wife and two kids, only half that sixth day's wage (at time and a half) was taken out of his pay envelope weekly for income taxes.

Now, they've worked themselves out of the sixth day. But over a third of the fifth day's straight time of \$15.80 goes for the week's income tax deduction.

WHEN YOU FIGURE all the taxes—income, hidden taxes on all kinds of goods, state and local—a full day and a quarter goes to the government out of Wade's five days—or a cool thousand for the year.

Again, Wade may not have

the history of what happened with taxes, but it runs something like this:

Back in 1939, the government was collecting about a billion in income taxes. Of this, less than 10 percent came out of the pockets of those making \$5,000 a year or less.

Under the tax law of 1950—passed before the Korean War—about \$18,115,000,000 was collected in income taxes, AND NEARLY HALF CAME OUT OF THE EARNINGS OF THOSE MAKING LESS THAN \$5,000.

Now, get this! The income tax returns this year, under the Korean war tax laws, are expected to bring nearly \$35,000,000,000—again with the workers kicking in nearly half.

So, on straight income tax alone, Oscar and the rest of the workers have been forced to jack up their share from less than \$9,000,000,000 in 1950 to over \$17,000,000,000 in 1953.

And this is only the straight income tax increase. Add the many federal taxes on goods and local taxes, and the cost of the war on Oscar's pocket-book is terrific.

MEANWHILE, the profits of industry are fabulous. The take in the three years from 1950 to 1952 was 123 billion, before taxes. And it was still rising in 1953—11 percent higher in the first three months than in the first three months of the year before. Wade suspects a lot of his sweat and his taxes went to make up this huge profit melon.

How did it happen, what with the big unions labor has built? The answer is the labor leaders have looked the other way because they backed big business in the robber war.

But what now? The shooting has stopped. Will the terrible, deadly speed-up continue and the pockets of Wade and his fellow-workers be plucked for huge taxes so the big boys can continue their vast profiteering?

Wade and lots of his brother workers are beginning to suspect they have to do something about it. Here's the way they're beginning to see it:

- Start battling for the 30-hour week with 40-hours' pay, and a cut-back on productivity.

- Get their union locals, CIO and AFL central bodies, shop departments, etc. going to put the heat on the local congressmen and on Eisenhower for a special Congress session to cut back war appropriations and taxes on the low-income groups. The best way to work it is to demand big increases in exemptions. This means resolutions in the locals and shops, and instructions to delegates to central bodies, delegations to local congressmen and U. S. senators, petitions in the shops.

Letter on the N. Y. Election -- and a Comment

By ALAN MAX

SEVERAL LETTERS have been received from readers on the New York City election campaign. I have selected one of them for comment in this article. It affords an opportunity to discuss several questions not directly raised by the reader. Signing himself

"Progressive," a reader writes that he is very "dissatisfied" with a number of stories in the Daily Worker on the ground that they "endorsed Rudolph Halley for mayor."

To begin with, the Daily Worker has not endorsed Halley.

No doubt "Progressive" received the impression that we did, during the weeks when the Daily Worker was commenting almost daily on the struggle within the Liberal Party over its role in the campaign.

Now, the Daily Worker had a very definite position on that struggle. This was because from the outset of this campaign, we felt that what was required and was possible this year, was intense activity, especially by labor, to defeat Gov. Dewey's attempt to extend Eisenhower's 1952 victory to New York City in 1953, preferably through the Republican Party and, if not, through the Farley-Impellitteri forces in the Democratic Party.

What was required to defeat Deweyism, we said, was united action by the labor movement if possible, but at the very least, parallel action.

THE LIBERAL PARTY is supported by a section of that labor movement, particularly the inter-

national Ladies Garment Workers Union. We were for the defeat of the maneuvers of the Liberal Party leadership—and of Adolf Berle in particular—to help insure a Dewey victory behind Rep. Javits. We were for the defeat of this maneuver without any "ifs" or "buts."

Now, the rank and file of the Liberal Party felt that the best way to defeat this maneuver was through the nomination of Council President Halley, one of the two members of the Board of Estimate who voted against the transit steal. In this they were buttressed by the results of the Daily News poll which showed Halley a favorite at that time throughout practically the entire city.

While we in no way committed ourselves to Halley for mayor, we did "endorse" the movement of the Liberal Party membership against a tie-up with the Dewey Republicans.

Perhaps some progressives would have felt easier if we had stood aside from this struggle within the Liberal Party. We think otherwise. Certainly Dewey and Berle would have preferred it if we had kept silent.

WE SEE it this way. A people's

coalition in our city, led by labor, cannot develop solely through the more advanced section of the population presenting its own candidates and own program. What is very definitely required is the active movement of the majority of the people against reaction through and within the political organization which they now support, and in a progressive direction, however limited.

Some progressives think that if the masses of the people are NOT ready to jump completely over to their side now, perhaps it is better for the people not to move at all. Along with this goes another wrong notion: that the more reactionary course which some organization like the Liberal Party takes, the better—for then the supporters of the organization will become disillusioned and see that the more advanced forces were right all along.

If this were true, then during the course of the struggle within the Liberal Party, we should have opened an assault on Halley, in the hope that the membership would throw up their hands in despair, take a back seat and let Berle run the show. In the first place, the Liberal Party members

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Pennsylvania Starves Its Unemployed

PITTSBURGH.—In the midst of huge expenditures in money and lives for war, the State of Pennsylvania—one of the richest in the Union—callously admits it is starving its unemployed. Over two percent of Pennsylvania's ten million people are forced to exist on the miserable "public assistance" handed out to its jobless, its old, to families and individuals incapacitated for work, and to the blind.

Not only do the officials entrusted with the administration of "relief" admit these hundreds of thousands are starving; they are even "proud" of their ability to put the starvation plan across!

THE AVERAGE allowance for a family of four, according to Executive Director of the Allegheny

County Board of Public Assistance, George P. Mills, is \$99 a month.

According to an article in the Pittsburgh Press by William Allan, the wage which a Pittsburgh family needs to live in good health and decency is \$198.50, "that's a minimum," he says. His figures are

Negro Woman Nearly Starves to Death

PITTSBURGH.—While President Eisenhower was using "gifts of food" as a warlike provocation in Germany, an aged Negro woman almost starved to death in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Clesta Hill, 60, was found Sunday night, July 19, by police in the cellar of a three-story building at 1100 Wylie Ave. This is in the Hill district, the heart of Pitts-

burgh's great Negro area.

The starving woman, whom hunger had shrunk almost to a skeleton was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

The rear of the building in which Mrs. Hill was discovered, had been condemned as unfit for habitation, and boarded up to block occupancy.

George P. Mills . . . are pretty proud of Pittsburgh's record. "But among the nearly 60,000 on relief in the county, there is bitter resentment at the following monthly rates:

\$44.17, average for a widow or dependent widower past 65;

\$35.42, average for a dependent child of a deceased or retired worker;

\$42.41, average for a widow under 65 with dependent children.

An old person, (65 years or over) gets about \$43 a month, general assistance for one is \$56, and a blind man or woman receives \$50. Allotments are made on the basis of disability and size of family.

AT EVERY session of the state

legislature tremendous efforts, backed with few exceptions by the newspapers, are made to cut this paltry allowance of less than half what it actually costs to exist in any decent fashion. There is a constant hacking away at the bi-annual appropriation.

BUSINESS and its legislative stooges in the two old parties are constantly renewing their efforts to compel the publication of the names and amount of grants of those on relief, in the belief that this publicity will force many off the rolls.

Another line of attack is to get legislation passed that will put on the lower units of government the raising of the necessary funds.

Fight for Negro Jobs

Urge Boycott of Isaly Stores

PITTSBURGH.—The Greater Pittsburgh Improvement League, composed of Negro and white organizations opposed to racial discrimination, is urging a boycott of the Isaly Stores for their black-listing of Negro applicants for jobs. There are 40 units of this dairy products chain store system in this immediate area.

James McCoy, Jr., chairman of the league's employment committee, announced the boycott in an appeal for public support. He said representatives of the organization had met with C. G. Hatch, general manager of the system.

Hatch told them that "the time is not ripe for employment of Negroes as counter clerks."

NEGRO CLERKS, according to Hatch, would "ruin" the business.

A letter to Henry W. Isaly, president of the chain, requesting a conference, has not been acknowledged.

A telephone call to the Lawrenceville store, at 4209 Butler St., brought the reply that the manager knew nothing of the boycott. Surprised, he exclaimed: "We've two Negroes working here right now!"

Question: "As counter workers?" Answer: "No, they do porter work!"

FROM HIS TONE it was evident that he thought it was this kind of work for which Negroes were best fitted. The Improvement League, however, holds that these should be no color bar regarding the other jobs. It is advocating the boycott as a means of getting the Isaly management to stop discriminating in its employment and advancement policies.

Readers of The Worker are urged to let the managers of the local stores of this chain know where they stand on this question.

LEGISLATORS ROB KIDS

(Continued from Page 16)

a war we never willed, and never wanted?

WHEN THE cry for full employment rights, for complete educational facilities, for a free city college, for more social and recreational provisions, are at their highest pitch from youth, the best interests of young people were being betrayed by the legislature.

Starting very low, in fact, below the belt, the "lawmakers" started slashing two million dollars from the state school subsidies for kindergarten work.

THE LEGISLATURE also killed two child welfare and care measures that would have provided 1½ million dollars to counties to expand their facilities for children in need of shelter, protection, and adequate training, to attain a responsible and productive role in the state. In this, Harrisburg defiantly flouted the urgent desires of many civic groups who backed the two measures.

THE LEGISLATURE, buttressed by a Pechan Law that demands thought control for schools and schools and colleges in exchange for needed funds, also made known its open scorn of the taxpayers and especially of youth, by sharply cutting two million dollars from funds for colleges and medical schools.

The depth of the arrogance and machinations of the machine bosses was apparent in their refusal to grant the setting up of a state-wide educational television

network.

This happens as youth, increasingly perplexed by the shaking problems facing them, are continuously being poisoned by a steady outpour of filth, cultural degradation, and vicious fascist chauvinism through the TV tubes.

THE STATE also displays its deep care and devotion for the flowers and hope of the world, children and youth, by warning the Boards of Education to hold up plans for medical and dental departments "until the financial situation is straightened out."

Yet this legislature was the "biggest spender" in years. The answer to the vital needs of youth rings loud in our ears, an arrogant slashing of funds.

A special blow was reserved for Negro youth, in failure to pass fair employment and other democratic legislation.

Along with the "special" attacks on youth, young people share in the generally revolting record the legislature piled up. This includes failure to increase unemployment payments by \$2.50, although a \$12½ million hand-out was voted to employers.

Other evil measures were: The 125 million dollar 1 percent sales tax.

The bi-partisan "merger" deal that sabotaged good government in Philadelphia, and threw 700 jobs open to the political machines in Philadelphia.

The redistricting that will throw more legislative seats into the hands of anti-labor politicians, by ge-

'DRAGON' GANG BOMBS PUERTO RICANS

(Continued from Page 16)

Puerto Rican. Bricks and bottles of gasoline were thrown in at windows. The story was passed around that the building was to be bombed. Police were reported by neighbors actually to have found an unexploded bomb there.

On Tuesday evening, a white mother, Mrs. Thelma McCaffery, living next door at 2025 Green St., walked into her back yard with her son Charles, age 17, contrary to the "orders" of the "Black Dragons," who wanted no witnesses to their activities in the alley behind the next building.

The thugs threw acid in Mrs. McCaffery's face and stabbed Charles.

The mother was taken to the hospital, so seriously injured that friends feared for her sight.

ON WEDNESDAY night, the thugs were back, to pour gasoline on the roof of the rooming house at 2027, in an attempt to set it on fire.

Thursday, they were on Mt. Vernon St., provoking a street fight. Friday they were back at 2027 Green. Police called out reserves. Some arrests were made.

Meanwhile, both Puerto Ricans and their white American neighbors, fearful of renewed attacks, have been moving out of the community. Moving vans and trucks had a busy day on Saturday.

POLICE have been oddly gentle with the "Black Dragons," arresting only a few, and then only when they themselves have been attacked by the thugs, people in the community told the Pennsylvania Worker.

ON THE OTHER HAND, police clubs have swung freely on the heads of Puerto Ricans and others who defended themselves from the attackers. Even innocent bystanders. Puerto Rican tenants who were defending themselves were arrested, as well as their attackers.

In at least one case, a policeman seems to have been helping out the provocation.

A young mother, who asked that her name be withheld, charged that a cop had told her to go armed in the streets, and "If a Puerto Rican starts toward you, shoot."

She said that she asked the off-

mandering labor areas. THE BI-PARTISAN gang who dominate the legislature on behalf of the Mellons and the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association put over its anti-youth program without much organized opposition from young people.

Isn't it time for youth to organize and make its great strength felt in the trade unions, and in all other organizations—especially, through organizations of young people, such as the Y's, NAACP and the numerous church, social, and other youth groups?



cer, but what if she killed someone, and the answer was, "You know, self-defense."

THIS PAPER learned that the "Black Dragons" are a new organization, made by merging several old gangs of North Philadelphia. Among these are what were left of the "Green St. Courts" after their ringleaders were convicted in a robbery and murder case last spring.

A much larger group which went to make up the "Dragons" was a gang from "Brewertown," the area around 24th St. and Brown.

OTHER GANGS outside this community have also joined the "Black Dragons," who have boasted that they are part of an organized network which can now mobilize as many as 3,000 rioters to "make trouble" in any community in the city.

Persons in this community have pointed out that the "Black Dragons" are by no means juvenile delinquents. They use expensive cars for their marauding expeditions.

Such cars, filled with young

In Penna. Factories

'It's Cheaper To Kill . . .'

PITTSBURGH.—Cyril D. Brain, a local attorney who is president of the Pennsylvania department of the American Federation of Physically Handicapped, told the House Labor Committee at a hearing July 16:

"In Pennsylvania it's a well-known fact that it is cheaper to kill a man than to hurt him."

Pennsylvania, he said, "is far down in the list of states in its standards of aid to the physically handicapped." In this state, he charged, "the insurance companies make it impossible for employers in some lines of work to take on physically handicapped persons, even though the employers would be glad to do so. The rates of insurance are raised so drastically that the employers cannot afford to employ the handicapped."

Even the rates for unemployment insurance are higher for employers employing physically handicapped persons. Because of red tape this obstacle extends to persons whose handicap has no relation to the job he is asked to perform. A man with a foot injury may be refused employment as a clerk

and not-so-young men, have rolled through the streets of this area every night throughout the reign of terror, or parked on corners, waiting for the trouble to start in order to join in it.

It has also been pointed out that the only sentences meted out so far to "Black Dragons" for their fascist-like raids in this community have been surprisingly light—\$10 and 30 days.

People are asking, who is paying off the "Black Dragon?"

Who are their friends among the police, and among the political factions in this city?

Who are the higher-ups interested in stirring up attacks, that are threatening at any time to burst into much wider violence?

Westinghouse

(Continued from Page 16)

situation in which they will blame the comparatively small group of testers for their enforced idleness.

Steve Hritz, vice-president of Local 601, contends that the company itself has made this clear in a recent letter to the union executive board, written by R. W. Gray, manager of industrial relations at the East Pittsburgh plant. Gray promises the suspensions will be terminated, provided the company receives "assurance in good faith (from the union) that the testers will return to work on a proper basis, that is, that they will left the ban on overtime which they have established by concerted action."

Hritz explained the union had no objection to overtime work as such, but only to the company's effort to make it compulsory on all. Such work, he emphasized, must at all times depend on the individual worker's willingness.

The union official contended that the corporation is using the case of the testers to establish a precedent of its right to compel its employees to work overtime as it pleases. The company, he declared, was using the suspensions, not because the testers had quit their work to attend union meetings as publicized, but because they have refused to do overtime work until their wages are raised.

A "SPOKESMAN" for the Westinghouse admitted as much in an interview published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, July 25. "If the individual worker," he is quoted as saying, "has a valid, personal reason for not working overtime on any particular occasion, there is no compulsion for him to do so. In this case, however, the testers since February have refused as a group to work any overtime except to press their demands for still higher wages."

The membership of Local 601 is reported to be solidly behind the struggle of the testers.

Legislators Rob Kindergarten Kids

By BOB HUNTINGTON

PHILADELPHIA. NOT EVEN five-year-olds were spared by the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature. When the whirlwind of bombastic words and fancy double-talk cleared over Harrisburg, one thing was apparent: The people were lost somewhere in the rush, shunted aside in favor of the more select interests that pilfer the pockets of Pennsylvanians.

I DO not pretend to be a "sea-

soned political observer." I am only one of this State's hundred of thousands of youth.

Most of my life was spent attending the schools in Pennsylvania, and currently I am part of the industrial army producing the wealth of the state.

It was very clear to me, as to many other Pennsylvanians, even reporters for the large dailies, that the people took a real beating in Harrisburg.

They saw a stiff 1 percent sales tax inflicted upon their already

scorched pocketbooks.

They saw FEPC killed during secret session.

BUT how many people saw something else that was clear as day to me? The Legislature took special pains, actually went out of its way, to inflict its favorite ordeal; the vast sell-out, against the youth of this state.

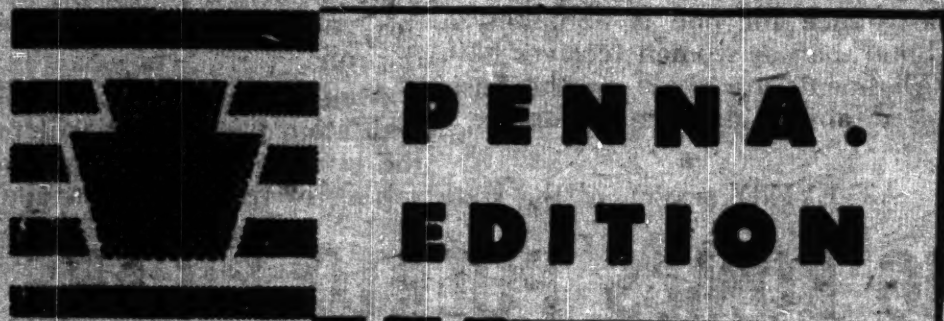
Yes, we young people hardest hit by the government's war program, and the "biggest spending" legislature in recent years.

As President Eisenhower made a special effort to provide for our future with a standing UMT, Harrisburg tried also to assure us that we are still considered lowest in their books.

With the draft staring us in the face, with unemployment greeting us with an ugly smile, we young people are confronted with very special, and indeed pressing problems.

Plans for happiness and security are seen blowing away like thin smoke, and we are left with a very serious consideration: Are we to be merely cannon-fodder, fillers-in for the ranks of the dead, fighting

(Continued on Page 15)



The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1953

'Dragons' Bomb Puerto Ricans

By DOLORES PENNEY

PHILADELPHIA.—A reign of violence against Philadelphia's Puerto-Rican born citizens is being organized here with the connivance of the police.

Already, casualties number in the dozens. These include not only women and children, as well as beatings, knifings, clubbings, of men, but planting of bombs, and



Stop Bloodshed In Philadelphia

An Editorial

Philadelphia's multi-national population has been able to live together peaceably for decades. Throughout the vast city, Negroes, Italians, Jews, Irish, Germans, Slavic, and other groups live together side by side without clashes.

When there were bombings of Jewish synagogues a year ago, it was found to be not spontaneous but the work of the notorious Hitler Youth Gang.

There is every indication that the attacks on Puerto Ricans in North Philadelphia have a similar

organized origin.

In 1952, civic minded Negro, Jewish and other community groups succeeded in exposing the Hitler Youth group and having them rooted out.

The bombings and assaults in North Philadelphia's Puerto Rican community require similar community action, immediately, by the Mayor and all civic and labor groups.

While the killing has been stopped in Korea, the people do not want further blood spilled from racist violence in the streets of Philadelphia.

attempts to set fires.

One woman even had acid thrown in her face.

CALLS ON the mayor to intercede have thus far met no response. Yet an on-the-spot survey by the Pennsylvania Worker reveals that the violence is being organized under the very eyes, and at times the knowledge of police.

"Go in the house and take your children in off the street," a gang of toughs told a scared young mother on 22nd St., near Wallace, in North Philadelphia, one evening last week. "We're coming through."

Who were coming through? Police, who have seemed loath to arrest the marauders except when absolutely unavoidable, described them, none the less, as "dangerous criminals." They call themselves the "Black Dragons."

And for what purpose were they "coming through"? To "get" Puerto Ricans.

SUCH HAS been the atmosphere of terror instigated in this mixed community of the City of Brotherly Love during the past two weeks of racist provocations against its Puerto Rican residents, and such persons as were friendly towards them.

The trouble started on Friday night, July 17. A rumor was circulated that a Puerto Rican man insulted an American white woman. Nobody has been able to produce such a man or such a woman.

On that night, however, a rooming house at 1803 Mt. Vernon St. was wrecked, most of its ground-floor windows broken, its Puerto Rican tenants, including women and children, dragged from their beds and beaten by the 100 percent white, "Black Dragons," armed with clubs and knives.

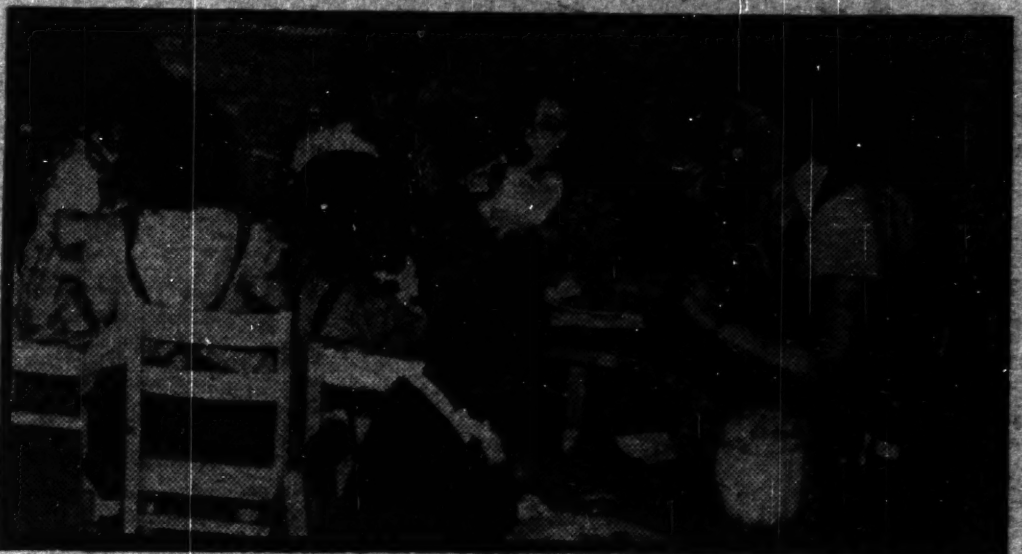
DAILY INCITMENTS spread the area of acute tension from 15 St. to 22nd, along Green, Mt. Vernon and Wallace, throughout a neighborhood where many Puerto Ricans have moved in lately.

On Monday, the fascist-like gang concentrated on a rooming-house at 2027 Green St.

Here, too, the residents are



THIS? . . . Children and youth play in streets for lack of recreational facilities. . . . OR THIS? . . . A child care center with supervised care.



In East Pittsburgh . . .

Testers Wage Fight Ties Up Westinghouse

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH. — A three-year fight for increased wages by the 500 testers at the huge Westinghouse plant at nearby East Pittsburgh culminated the past few weeks in repeated suspensions of the testers, leading to closing down the whole department.

The testers are highly skilled workers whose task it is to check all rotary equipment, such as electric fans, etc.

ACCORDING to Division Steward Frank Pugliano, who represents the CIO Electrical Workers, Local 801, in the Transportation and Generator Division, the testers' dispute started back in 1950. They were the only group then which did not participate in a one-cent an hour raise designed to wipe out wage inequalities.

The union executive board worked out a program for the testers, Pugliano said, and has since been negotiating on that basis with the company.

THE COMPANY asserts the testers are among its highest paid employees, with hourly rates "ranging up to \$2.63 1/2."

Pugliano explains that while 20 earn this much approximately a hundred make only \$1.93 1/2, with the rest getting rates in between. He points out that workers with similar skills are receiving higher rates.

Thus electricians on construction jobs make between \$3.25 and \$4.50 hourly. Inspectors employed by the corporation to check up on machinery get \$3.07 an hour, not including a recent raise.

LAST FEBRUARY, the testers left their jobs to attend a union

meeting for their division that was to take up their grievances, particularly the demand for a wage hike. The company countered by suspending the whole group for three days for attending the meeting on "company time."

On July 10 the same thing recurred. However, when the testers returned to work after the suspension, they again walked off the job to attend another union meeting. The corporation retaliated with a second three-day suspension. The same thing was again repeated, followed by a third suspension.

EACH suspension involved the closing down of other parts of the plant and the consequent idling of hundreds and even thousands of the other employees.

Equipment held for testing piled up.

BY JULY 25, 4,200 workers had been idled in the controversy.

However, the testers have the support of the great majority of the 17,000 workers in the plant, who are reported very much dissatisfied over acceptance by the unions in Westinghouse of the three-to-eleven-cent hourly raise, which averaged under five cents.

UNION officials charge Westinghouse is using the suspensions, on the one hand to enforce compulsory overtime on all its employees; and on the other hand, to split the workers by creating a

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DURABLE
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**We, the People, Have Won a Truce
-- Now We Can Win World Peace**

— See Page 2, 4 and 6 —



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The Songs About The Rosenbergs

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Amnesty for the Peace Fighters!

—Page 6

How the Truce News Came to Steeltown

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

IT WAS no ordinary Sunday night in the Ingot Taproom, out near the mills.

At eight o'clock had come the flash of the signing of the truce in Korea. Steel workers and their wives, and even a few children, began drifting in.

The TV was shut off and couples danced to polkas from the juke box. It was a joyful crowd, festive and relaxed. A smiling, middle-aged woman in a peasant blouse lifted a beer glass and sang a gay song that had nothing to do with peace in Korea. But everyone joined in heartily.

That was how the peace news came to Steeltown. It was good news, greeted eagerly by the people here this week. It was welcome news—regardless of the grim forebodings by U. S. high officials and industrialists, regardless of the bitter reaction of the Wall Street Journal (July 28) that "this is no time for celebration."

It was the end of what people here call "America's most unpopular war"—a war no steel worker wanted even though production and jobs in the mills have risen to all-time peaks during these months of bloodshed.

The fact of the matter is that the war itself brought no direct benefits to the men and women in the mills. While the steel companies profited on lucrative war contracts, it is not true that the workers shared in this "blood money."

Only a small percentage of the 10,000,000 tons produced monthly in the nation's mills went into war material. During the peak year of World War II, only 12.7 percent of the nation's steel went into ordnance and other direct military usage. And the percentage during the Korean war was nowhere near that high.

Nevertheless, there are disquieting fears among steel workers as to what the coming developments in the economy will mean for them.

There is today a resurgence of the fears expressed here a year ago during the election campaign—that a reactionary Republican administration in Washington means "the return of Hoover and Hoovervilles."

There is no confidence here that the Eisenhower administration can keep the economy going on an even keel, that markets will be found to maintain this most basic of industries.

This Calumet area, source of 20 percent of the nation's steel, is a giant ladle, tapped by the auto plants of Detroit, the shipbuilding docks of the Great Lakes, the railroad and road-building and farm equipment plants of Illinois and Indiana, the oil refinery and pipeline contractors of the Mississippi Valley.

This is where the main peacetime call for steel must come if this ladle is to maintain its annual 22,000,000-ton capacity production level.

But the bad news has been

coming in steadily, beginning months before the Korean truce. The most disturbing news is from the auto industry, which uses as much as 20 percent of the total steel supply.

This week, 11 out of the 18 top car producers reported a decline in production. Nash and Kaiser have cut output to the bone. The Packard, Hudson and DeSoto plants were reported laying off workers.

Although industry spokesmen still sound like a sales manager's pep talk, there are ominous signs.

Big hunks of the output from the steel mills here go into other kinds of rolling stock—tractors, locomotives, railroad cars, farm implements, trailers. These account for another 10 to 12 percent of the steel market.

But from Minneapolis-Moline, up in the Twin Cities, came word this week that its hay baler plant will be kaput as of Nov. 1, with 500 people laid off. And the big Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Ill., has already

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We, the People, Have Won a Truce--Now We Can Win World Peace

Labor's Role for a Plan to Avert a Bust

By BERNARD BURTON

LABOR WILL HAVE to generate more political and economic heat than it has up to now if the country's workers are not to be hit with the full force of what threatens to be our worst depression. This is the consensus of pro-labor Washington economists who have not been taken in by soft-soaping government handouts which give the impression of an unending vista of "good times."

Instead, a long hard look is being taken at some cold figures and at the prospects of peace time high employment. Most observers agree with the warning of Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, that we have "all the makings of a depression."

So far, however, there are no signs that the administration is doing anything to counter a depression or soften its effect. The letter sent to President Eisenhower by CIO President Walter Reuther, proposing steps to ward off heavy unemployment, seems to have been neatly filed away. Eisenhower's economic advisor, Arthur W. Burns, is supposed to be "studying" the situation.

BUT BURNS, according to his own economic writing, subscribes to theory that there is no real way of knowing if a depression's on the way. He also believes there's no real way of countering a depression or its effects.

Thus far, the administration method seems to boil down to a modern version of the old Hoover "trickle down" theory—a theory embraced especially by George M. Humphrey, secretary of the Treasury. That's the theory that the best way to counter depression is to guarantee huge profits for big business and big banks. Then there will be enough "venture capital" available for investments.

That theory went bankrupt in

Hoover's day and it threatens to do even greater damage today. What is overlooked now as it was then is that if the domestic and foreign markets do not consume the products of farm, mill and mine there will be overproduction—and economic crisis.

There are already signs that this is beginning to happen, and these omens are expected to grow into grim reality, especially as arms spending declines with the end of warfare. Here are only some of the indications.

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL production has remained virtually stationary for the past four months. Even if it remained that way it would mean a rise in unemployment with the growing numbers of working class youth coming of age and seeking employment. But the industrial index cannot remain stationary for long; it must go up or fall—and there are few, if any, that would predict an upward swing.

Kingpin in any peacetime economy is auto. And here overproduction has already made its appearance. Even used cars are not selling, let alone new cars. Inventory accumulation has been estimated as 70 percent above normal. Shutdowns have already taken place among smaller companies and layoffs are feared among the larger ones after the summer.

The snowballing effect of layoffs in auto can be gauged by the proportion of products it consumes from other key industries. Auto consumes 20 percent of steel output ("defense" takes only 15 per

cent), 60 percent of rubber, 60 percent of glass and a big portion of non-ferrous metals. If steel is affected it will mean even a greater blow to coal mining which is already in a depressed state.

THESE ARE the decisive durable industries. Others are also falling; the Commerce Department recently announced a "substantial decline" in production of television, radio and electrical appliances. Non-durable consumer industries have been in the doldrums for a long time.

On top of this even construction of housing, where an acute shortage still exists, has fallen for the first time since the end of World War II. Latest government reports show a fall for the second month in succession.

Farm income continues to plummet, with the government getting set to institute acreage controls to cut down wheat production at a time when the world is in dire need of bread.

A basic reason for this grim picture is the inability of the majority of the people to purchase. Auto is again a good example. According to the latest Federal Reserve Board study, 26 percent of all spending units (mainly families)—those with incomes of \$5,000 a year or over—bought 68 percent of all new cars in 1952. Those with \$4,000 annual incomes or over—41 percent of the population—bought 81 percent of all new autos. Those with less than \$4,000 annual income—59 percent of

(Continued on Page 13)

Joe Auto Worker's Tax Picture

By MAX GORDON

OSCAR WADE is glad the shooting is over, but wonders how he can now cut back on the huge increase in energy and muscle forced out of him on his job in the name of war sacrifice.

He is wondering, too, how to get out from under the crushing tax load foisted on him on the grounds the war had to be paid for.

Oscar Wade is a Chevrolet worker in Flint. It could be Detroit or Buffalo or Los Angeles. He could also be a steel worker in Pittsburgh, a rubber worker in Akron, a miner in Charleston, an electrical worker in Lynn, or a railroad worker in Chicago.

He may not have the figures for all industry at his fingertips. But he knows from what he puts out every day, as well as from his aching, weary muscles, that in the last three years he has been pushed to fantastic limits of endurance and speed on the job. It was bad enough before the Korean War broke out. It's been worse since.

IF HE HAS the figures, here is what they show:

Before World War II, production per worker was pushed up about 2 percent a year. After the war, it ran about 3 percent.

In 1950, in only half of which the war was fought, it hit 5 percent.

This is for all production. In the big main industries of the trusts, it went way higher.

Oscar Wade, for instance, works on production of a single small part for Chevrolet. Last year, he and his work team turned out 800 of them a day. Now, a year later, they're up to 1400—an increase of 75 percent.

He gets a nickel more an hour in his pay envelope.

THE TAX SITUATION is also rough. When Oscar Wade was putting in a six-day week, they used to say the 6th day went to the government. This was really true for the single men. For Oscar, who has a wife and two kids, only half that sixth day's wage (at time and a half) was taken out of his pay envelope weekly for income taxes.

Now they've worked themselves out of the sixth day. But over a third of the fifth day's straight time of \$15.00 goes for the week's income tax deduction.

WHEN YOU FIGURE all the taxes—income, hidden taxes on all kinds of goods, state and local—a full day and a quarter goes to the government out of Wade's five days—or a cool thousand for the year.

Again, Wade may not have

the history of what happened with taxes, but it runs something like this:

Back in 1939, the government was collecting about a billion in income taxes. Of this, less than 10 percent came out of the pockets of those making \$5,000 a year or less.

Under the tax law of 1950—passed before the Korean War—about \$18,115,000,000 was collected in income taxes, AND NEARLY HALF CAME OUT OF THE EARNINGS OF THOSE MAKING LESS THAN \$5,000.

Now, get this! The income tax returns this year, under the Korean war tax laws, are expected to bring nearly \$35,000,000,000—again with the workers kicking in nearly half.

So, on straight income tax alone, Oscar and the rest of the workers have been forced to jack up their share from less than \$2,000,000,000 in 1950 to over \$17,000,000,000 in 1953.

And this is only the straight income tax increase. Add the many federal taxes on goods and local taxes, and the cost of the war on Oscar's pocket-book is terrific.

MEANWHILE, the profits of industry are fabulous. The take in the three years from 1950 to 1952 was 123 billion, before taxes. And it was still rising in 1953—11 percent higher in the first three months than in the first three months of the year before. Wade suspects a lot of his sweat and his taxes went to make up this huge profit melon.

How did it happen, what with the big unions labor has built? The answer is the labor leaders have looked the other way because they backed big business in the robber war.

But what now? The shooting has stopped. Will the terrible, deadly speed-up continue and the pockets of Wade and his fellow-workers be plucked for huge taxes so the big boys can continue their vast profiteering?

Wade and lots of his brother workers are beginning to suspect they have to do something about it. Here's the way they're beginning to see it:

- Start battling for the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay, and a cut-back on productivity.

- Get their union locals, CIO and AFL central bodies, shop departments, etc. going to put the heat on the local congressmen and on Eisenhower for a special Congress session to cut back war appropriations and taxes on the low-income groups. The best way to work it is to demand big increases in exemptions. This means resolutions in the locals and shops, and instructions to delegates to central bodies, delegations to local congressmen and U. S. senators; petitions in the shops.

Letter on the N. Y. Election -- and a Comment

By ALAN MAX

SEVERAL LETTERS have been received from readers on the New York City election campaign. I have selected one of them for comment in this article. It affords an opportunity to discuss several questions not directly raised by the reader. Signing himself

"Progressive," a reader writes that he is very "dissatisfied" with a number of stories in the Daily Worker on the ground that they "endorsed Rudolph Halley for mayor."

To begin with, the Daily Worker has not endorsed Halley.

No doubt "Progressive" received the impression that we did, during the weeks when the Daily Worker was commenting almost daily on the struggle within the Liberal Party over its role in the campaign.

Now, the Daily Worker had a very definite position on that struggle. This was because from the outset of this campaign, we felt that what was required and was possible this year, was intense activity, especially by labor, to defeat Gov. Dewey's attempt to extend Eisenhower's 1952 victory to New York City in 1953, preferably through the Republican Party and, if not, through the Farley-Impellitteri forces in the Democratic Party.

What was required to defeat Deweyism, we said, was united action by the labor movement if possible, but at the very least, parallel action.

THE LIBERAL PARTY is supported by a section of that labor movement, particularly the Inter-

national Ladies Garment Workers Union. We were for the defeat of the maneuvers of the Liberal Party leadership—and of Adolf Berle in particular—to help insure a Dewey victory behind Rep. Javits. We were for the defeat of this maneuver without any "ifs" or "buts."

Now, the rank and file of the Liberal Party felt that the best way to defeat this maneuver was through the nomination of Council President Halley, one of the two members of the Board of Estimate who voted against the transit steal. In this they were buttressed by the results of the Daily News poll which showed Halley a favorite at that time throughout practically the entire city.

While we in no way committed ourselves to Halley for mayor, we did "endorse" the movement of the Liberal Party membership against a tie-up with the Dewey Republicans.

Perhaps some progressives would have felt easier if we had stood aside from this struggle within the Liberal Party. We think otherwise. Certainly Dewey and Berle would have preferred it if we had kept silent.

WE SEE it this way: A people's

coalition in our city, led by labor, cannot develop solely through the more advanced section of the population presenting its own candidates and own program. What is very definitely required is the active movement of the majority of the people against reaction through and within the political organization which they now support, and in a progressive direction, however limited.

Some progressives think that if the masses of the people are NOT ready to jump completely over to their side now, perhaps it is better for the people not to move at all. Along with this goes another wrong notion: that the more reactionary course which some organization like the Liberal Party takes, the better—for then the supporters of the organization will become disillusioned and see that the more advanced forces were right all along.

If this were true, then during the course of the struggle within the Liberal Party, we should have opened an assault on Halley, in the hope that the membership would throw up their hands in despair, take a back seat and let Berle run the show. In the first place, the Liberal Party members

(Continued on Page 13)



Clark to Talk on USSR Aug. 8-9

CHICAGO. — Two American newspaper reporters recently left Moscow to return to U.S.

One, Eddy Gilmore, has been able to do nothing since then but to repeat the tiresome slanders against the Soviet Union which are the main produce of his employer, Associated Press.

The other is Joe Clark, reporter for the Daily Worker, who has a lively, fresh and authentic story to tell of what goes on in the USSR today.

Clark will be in Chicago on the week-end of August 8-9, making a number of public speeches to Chicago audiences. His schedule will include the following appearances:

Saturday evening, August 8, 8:00 p.m. — Washington Square, Dearborn.
Sunday afternoon, August 9, 5:00 p.m. — Washington Park, 53d



JOSEPH CLARK

and South Parkway (in the park).

Sunday evening, August 9, 8:00 p.m. — 306 E. 43rd St., Room 12.

Clark will deal with conditions as he saw them during his three years in the Soviet Union. He is also expected to speak on the recent Beria case and its meaning.

The two open-air appearances on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon are sponsored by established forums, each of which have a large regular audience.

The Sunday evening meeting is under the auspices of the Labor Youth League, which has also announced the showing of a film.

Clark will arrive here from California on his nationwide speaking tour. He appeared before large audiences on the West Coast, devoting much of his time to a question-and-answer sessions.

Chicagoans to Vote on Six Seats in Council

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—An important electoral opportunity faces Chicagoans soon with an election being held to fill six vacancies in the City Council. These non-partisan elections are expected to take place on Nov. 3, at the same time that the judicial elections are held.

There is no aldermanic primary in Chicago, but where no candidate gets an absolute majority of all the votes, a run-off is held several months later.

A SPOKESMAN for the Board of Election Commissioners said that if the aldermanic contest takes place in November, candidates must file between Aug. 10 and Sept. 14.

Four of the vacancies already exist in the following wards:

12th Ward
14th Ward
24th Ward
25th Ward

The 14th Ward and 24th Ward vacancies were caused by the death of Aldermen Clarence P. Wagner and Louis London. The other two are cases in which Aldermen Edmund J. Kucharski and James B. Bowler have left to take other posts.

TWO other vacancies are expected to occur with Aldermen Ropa and Charley Fleck taking new posts. These are in:

21st Ward
45th Ward

Much interest centers on the 24th Ward, where the tight control of Democratic Party machine is still a big factor, but where opportunities exist for political activity by independents.

The big new feature of this

TWO ILL. CONGRESSMEN IN KEY SPOT ON McCARRAN BILL

Two Illinois Republican Congressmen are in a key position on the McCarran Immunity Bill which is now before the House Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Chauncey W. Reed of West Chicago (14th Cong. Dist.) is chairman of the committee. Rep. Edgar A. Jones of Chicago (12th Cong. Dist.) is a member of the committee.

The bill, which has already passed the Senate, is aimed at destroying the protection of democratic rights contained in the Fifth Amendment. It would give congressional witchhunting committees the power to prevent witnesses from invoking their constitutional right to refuse to answer questions.

Illinois citizens were urged to contact these two congressmen, asking that full hearings be held on the bill and urging them to vote against it.

ward is the large influx of Negro residents who constitute an estimated 30 percent or more of the ward electorate.

THE 14TH WARD, considered a stronghold of associates of the late Clarence Wagner, is in the back-of-the-yards area, with a large working-class population.

The 12th and the 45th Ward councilmanic posts have been filled by Republicans, while the others in the vacant spots were Democrats.

There was no indication yet this week from CIO-PAC or other independent electoral groups as to

whether they intend to play a role in these contests.

CIO-PAC has an active organization in the 9th Congressional District, which embraces the 45th Ward. In the 1952 election, the district CIO-PAC, under the leadership of Emanuel Rissman, concentrated its work in the 45th Ward, operating in behalf of Rep. Sidney Yates.

CHICAGO.—The CIO and AFL packinghouse unions meet with Armour & Company this week to present wage and hospitalization program demands.

A union spokesman said that both unions will ask for joint negotiations with the company just as the two unions did in talks with Swift & Co. last week.

The action by the two unions comes as a result of a recent agreement which they reached providing for mutual action in the current wage reopen fight.

THE TWO UNIONS are presenting identical demands. Although the wage figure has not been announced, the hospitalization plan is estimated as being worth 7 to 8 cents an hour per worker.

The two unions held a combined meeting after Swift & Co. refused to enter into joint negotiations and issued a statement declaring:

SHOP TALK

AS LAYOFFS MOUNT there will be more demands for the passage of the Moody-Dingell Bill which provides \$60 weekly compensation for those displaced due to cutbacks in so-called defense industries.

Workers in Michigan are already making demands on their congressmen to re-introduce the bill.

THE 11 Marquis restaurants were still being picketed this week by striking members of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees. This is part of a drive to unionize all the restaurant chains, with the Thompson campaign already won.

The Marquis management failed last week in its attempt to get an anti-picketing injunction.

DOWN in Danville, Ill., UAW-CIO Local 579 at General Motors has disclosed a company document to its personnel department, instructing them on how to "investigate" grievances. The company lists these steps for making reports: (1) Grievance; (2) Background on the Case; (3) Why the Union Is Wrong; (4) Final Statement.

A BIG BLOWUP is developing over the actions of John Yancey, head of the CIO Government and Civic Workers Union and a member of the board of the Chicago Housing Authority.

Yancey has been operating in the CHA in a fashion that endears him to the anti-public housing bloc and is contrary to official CIO policy. The Chicago CIO has told him so, in so many words.

THE AFL Cemetery Workers have "settled down for a long strike" at 17 Catholic cemeteries in the Chicago area. The union is asking for \$1.85 an hour.

MEMBERS of the CIO United Steelworkers Local 3668 wound up a three-week strike at the Bethlehem Steel plant in South Chicago. The workers struck when the company fired four union people, including the chief steward and the financial secretary of the local. The case will go to arbitration.

THE AFL meat Cutters have launched an organizing drive at the Jewel Food Stores, where the workers have been saddled with a company union.

THE UAW-CIO will soon publish a booklet for its members explaining why you can't beat "the house" in any gambling racket. The booklet will show workers how they are being taken by operators of numbers, horse-betting, etc.

HAIL TRUCE

(Continued from Page 16)

CIO Council, expressed nothing but fears about what might be in the "fine print" of the truce agreement.

Ruben C. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, declared, "We all welcome the end of any war, just as we all realize that there must be a better way of settling things than by shooting it out."

He urged workers in war industries not to worry about unemployment, adding that "the country is at its best in a peacetime economy."

SEVERAL seasons ago, the Chicago Symphony engaged as a conductor a man by the name of Furtwaengler, who was being imported from Germany to take the job.

Furtwaengler's contract was later cancelled. But he had no trouble getting into this country—in spite of the fact that he was a former Nazi and had been Hitler's personal maestro, enforcing the ban against "non-Aryan" music throughout Germany.

This week, the Chicago Symphony was to have a Hungarian-born conductor named Georg Solti for its Ravinia concerts. Solti, however, was unable to get a visa into the U.S.

He was charged by our government with having been a member of the post-war Society for German-Soviet Friendship.

AFL, CIO Pursue Joint Demands with Armour

CHICAGO.—The CIO and AFL packinghouse unions meet with Armour & Company this week to present wage and hospitalization program demands.

A union spokesman said that both unions will ask for joint negotiations with the company just as the two unions did in talks with Swift & Co. last week.

The action by the two unions comes as a result of a recent agreement which they reached providing for mutual action in the current wage reopen fight.

THE TWO UNIONS are presenting identical demands. Although the wage figure has not been announced, the hospitalization plan is estimated as being worth 7 to 8 cents an hour per worker.

The two unions held a combined meeting after Swift & Co. refused to enter into joint negotiations and issued a statement declaring:

"We note with little surprise that Swift—and apparently the rest of the Big Four—do not take kindly to our efforts to forge a formidable bond among the nation's packing industry workers."

"Both unions will, of course, continue to exert every effort to see that these negotiations are conducted. We expect that before long it will be clear that the two unions will not be divided."

THE STATEMENT, signed by Earl W. Jimerson, president of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Ralph Helstein, president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, added:

"Our conference was fruitful, harmonious and adopted a single program—the first step in giving life to the program of cooperation and mutual aid envisaged in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by our unions last month."

It was expected that a major showdown in the contract negotiations

will not be reached until next month, when production in the industry comes out of its seasonal decline.

BAR EVICTIONS

NEW ORLEANS (FP.) — A housing victory was won here with dismissal of eviction suits against Mississippi river levee dwellers whom the city had sought to oust to allow "improvements" on the levees.

ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Hear:

JOE CLARK

Daily Worker correspondent, just returned from three years in the Soviet Union

Saturday, August 8, 8:00 P.M.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Walton and Clark

Sunday, August 9, 5:00 P.M.

WASHINGTON PARK, 53 and South Pkwy.

Sunday, August 9, 8:00 P.M.

306 East 43rd Street, Room 12

Big Layoffs Hit Shops Here; More to Come

Oust 1,200 at Electromotive In Drastic Production Slash

CHICAGO. GENERAL MOTORS has laid off 1,200 workers at its Electromotive Diesel plants in South Chicago and Brookfield. This 12 percent cut in the EMD working force is accompanied by a drastic slash in the company's schedule of producing diesel locomotives.

Another 1,500 workers are expected to get their walking papers by September at the two plants, the bulk of them to be dismissed in Brookfield.

The company announced that it was cutting production of diesels from 7½ to 4 a day. EMD has already completed its backlog of orders and is hoping that new orders will warrant the 4-a-day schedule.

To ease the fears among workers here, the company has

announced that it will try to get other types of business. Large trailers have been mentioned as one possibility.

Although many of the nation's railroads are largely dieselized, EMD workers feel that there is still a market for diesels here and abroad.

However, the Wall Street Journal reported this week that railroads have been holding back in recent months on the purchase of new equipment.

One of the shop committee-men of UAW-CIO Local 718 expressed the opinion that these layoffs were "only the beginning."

The local has been helping the laid-off workers get jobs in other nearby plants, principally the Buick plant.

Harvester Cuts Tractor Output In Half; Thousands Laid Off

LAYOFFS in farm equipment industry have suddenly reached "disastrous" proportions, it was reported this week from shops in this area.

On Monday, Aug. 3, the International Harvester Farmall plant at Rock Island will cut half its force—somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 of its 4,800 production and maintenance workers.

A similar layoff is reportedly going into effect at the Harvester East Moline works.

A series of layoffs at the Caterpillar tractor plant in Peoria has reduced the work force by an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 workers.

These layoffs reflect mainly



ILLINOIS
DISEMBLE
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The Worker

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the growing farm crisis and the drop in farm implement sales. However, the cutbacks have also hit the big power plants, those making heavy road-building and earth-moving equipment.

Layoffs of 750 at the IHC Milwaukee plant and 850 at the IHC Melrose Park plant were reported this week. The biggest cuts, however, rocked such plants as the Farmall Works,

which makes the two larger farm tractor models, Super H and Super M.

A Harvester Co. spokesman said that the sale of tractors has gone far below the usual seasonal decline at this time of the year. He said that current sales do not even warrant the 50 percent of production to which Harvester tractor operations are now being pegged.

Unemployment Mounts at Plants Producing for Auto Industry

AUTO PLANTS in this area, mainly parts plants, are beginning to show the effects of the over-production glut that has hit the industry.

The Budd Company in Gary, which makes Nash bodies, has laid off half its production workers, about 500 men and women.

This was a "temporary two-week layoff," which has now turned into an "indefinite" layoff.

Similar layoffs were reported this week at dozens of smaller plants in this area which produce auto parts and accessories. This includes foundries, die-casting shops, forge plants, machine shops.

Record Steel Tonnage Doomed By Cutbacks of Steel Users

WITH production cut-backs showing up in auto, tractors, railroad equipment and machine tools, steel workers here are expecting to be "next on the list."

Steel production has dropped to 96 and 97 percent of capacity. However, this has not resulted in layoffs at the mills here.

The reason, mill workers tell us, is that the plants are going through a period of vacations and repair shutdowns.

However, one example of an ominous trend was the situation in the U.S. Steel Open Hearth No. 2 in Gary. This department has had a two-week shutdown for repairs.

Now that the two weeks are

over, the No. 2 Open Hearth has not resumed work. There are rumors of a three-week "delay" for some unexplained reason.

Steel industry spokesmen continue making rosy reports and predictions. However, the production and job picture for the fourth quarter, beginning Oct. 1, is still very much in doubt.

The industry magazine Iron Age (July 23), states that the steel companies have fourth-quarter advance orders, but warned mill owners to be wary of cancellations.

"Reason for watching cancellations so clearly," says Iron Age, "is that once they start, they can spread like wildfire."

Unionists Hail Truce

CHICAGO.—Peace in Korea has received a joyous welcome from labor people here. But there is uneasiness about how—or whether—the Eisenhower administration will cope with the disappearance of the war production prop.

"I do not think any one should worry about possible recession and unemployment," said Stephen Bailey, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"Labor never wanted wars to create prosperity."

However, Bailey added that

"we have never ceased to think of the 'after the war' days, of the time when defense work will be ended."

Similar statements greeting the Korean peace were issued by many of the labor leaders here. Only in a few cases, however, did they voice any positive proposals for dealing with the problems of unemployment which have already appeared in the wake of the truce.

Milt Burns, director of the UE Harvester Conference Board, declared that "Harvester workers certainly welcome the

CHICAGO

THE REALTY TRUST, which has put over this stupendous rent steal with the aid of the Eisenhower Administration, has not heard the last from tenants here.

The betrayal of the people's demand for the continuation of rent control has all the makings of a major economic struggle which will also have a bearing on the coming elections.

We predict it will reach new heights as rents continue to rise and as people begin to feel the pinch of unemployment and reduced living standards.

CHICAGOANS were saddened this week by the death of Nick Lotoshinsky, for many years an outstanding leader in the Ukrainian community and in the progressive movement here.

He will be remembered for the heroic struggle which he carried on during the recent attack of fascists at the People's Auditorium, of which he was the manager.

Lotoshinsky was beset by hoodlums and badly beaten in that disgraceful raid on the peace meeting last April 12. But his courage in that struggle and many others will remain an inspiring example for all of us.

THE CHICAGO Defender is carrying the shocking first-person story by Earl Howard Pugh of how he was framed on a fake murder charge in 1936 and "buried alive" 17 years in the Illinois State Penitentiary before he was proven innocent.

Pugh tells how he was mercilessly beaten and starved by Chicago police, how they threatened to throw him out the window and to blow his brains out—and finally compelled him to sign a fake confession of murder.

The first chapter concludes: "I then began the fight which took me 17 years—over half of my life—to acquire freedom for a crime I did not commit."

YES, another redbaiter has shown himself up in his true colors.

He is Rep. Timothy Sheehan (R-11 Dist) who has been caught red-handed clipping the government for a padded office rent allowance.

Invariably, these loud-mouthed patrioters have something dirty to hide.

THE NEGRO people of Gary are continuing their courageous fight for the right to use the public beach in Marquette Park.

We stopped by there last weekend. A number of Negro families spent most of the day there without any serious incident—although racist forces are still at work creating a dangerous situation.

This has now become a broad struggle involving the major Negro organizations, as well as the unions and liberal groups. They are effectively challenging the pattern of segregation which has long been established by the Steel Trust.

FIRE SURVIVORS CHEATED

Firm's 'Remorse' Is Short-Lived

CHICAGO.—When a flash fire at the Haber Corporation in April took the lives of 35 workers and sent scores to the hospital, the management was remorseful.

They said they would take care of the families of the deceased and of those hospitalized. They admitted the workers were trapped through the company's negligence.

The owner, Titus Haffa, beat his breast and said he would tear down the charred remains of the plant and erect a memorial park for the children of the North Side.

That was three months ago. The Haber Corporation has changed its tune to a hymn of greed—the same profit-greed that brought about the disaster.

Employees, many of them still disabled by the grisly tragedy, are charging that the company has reneged on its promise to pay them full compensation until they can return to work.

Instead of the park, the company is re-erecting its sweatshop at the site of the disaster.

Moreover, the company is wreaking vengeance against those who told a coroner's jury the truth about the cause of the explosion and fire on April 16.

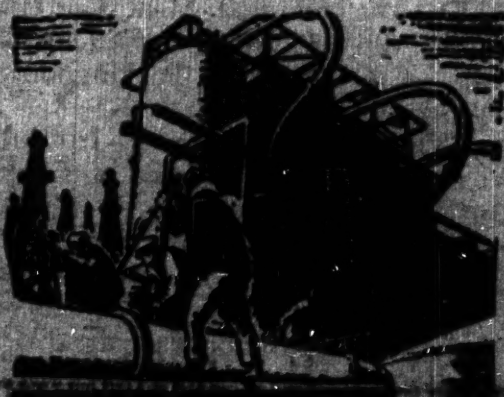
One of these is LaVergne

Struck, 14041 Washington Ave., Harvey. After two months of agony he was recently discharged from St. Luke's Hospital.

When he returned to Haber to report for work, he was told: "We haven't got a job for you and never will have."

Gus Singer, company foreman, explained this attitude toward Struck by saying that "he wants to get in the plant and sign up all the injured for the purpose of bringing suit."

More than that the company's motive was revenge. Struck was among those who signed affidavits while they were still in the hospital described how the fire started from the company's faulty equipment and how they were trapped in a blazing inferno from which the one firescape had been removed.





Michigan
edition

The Worker

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How the Truce News Came to Steeltown

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

IT WAS no ordinary Sunday night in the Ingot Taproom, out near the mills.

At eight o'clock had come the flash of the signing of the truce in Korea. Steel workers and their wives, and even a few children, began drifting in.

The TV was shut off and couples danced to polkas from the juke box. It was a joyful crowd, festive and relaxed. A smiling, middle-aged woman in a peasant blouse lifted a beer glass and sang a gay song that had nothing to do with peace in Korea. But everyone joined in heartily.

That was how the peace news came to Steeltown. It was good news, greeted eagerly by the people here this week. It was welcome news—regardless of the grim forebodings by U. S. high officials and industrialists, regardless of the bitter reaction of the Wall Street Journal (July 28) that "this is no time for celebration."

It was the end of what people here call "America's most unpopular war"—a war no steel worker wanted even though production and jobs in the mills have risen to all-time peaks during these months of bloodshed.

The fact of the matter is that the war itself brought no direct benefits to the men and women in the mills. While the steel companies profited on lucrative war contracts, it is not true that the workers shared in this "blood money."

Only a small percentage of the 10,000,000 tons produced monthly in the nation's mills went into war material. During the peak year of World War II, only 12.7 percent of the nation's steel went into ordnance and other direct military usage. And the percentage during the Korean war was nowhere near that high.

Nevertheless, there are disquieting fears among steel workers as to what the coming developments in the economy will mean for them.

There is today a resurgence of the fears expressed here a year ago during the election campaign—that a reactionary Republican administration in Washington means "the return of Hoover and Hoovervilles."

There is no confidence here that the Eisenhower administration can keep the economy going on an even keel, that markets will be found to maintain this most basic of industries.

This Calumet area, source of 20 percent of the nation's steel, is a giant ladle, tapped by the auto plants of Detroit, the shipbuilding docks of the Great Lakes, the railroad and road-building and farm equipment plants of Illinois and Indiana, the oil refinery and pipeline contractors of the Mississippi Valley.

This is where the main peacetime call for steel must come if this ladle is to maintain its annual 22,000,000-ton capacity production level.

But the bad news has been

coming in steadily, beginning months before the Korean truce. The most disturbing news is from the auto industry, which uses as much as 20 percent of the total steel supply.

This week, 11 out of the 18 top car producers reported a decline in production. Nash and Kaiser have cut output to the bone. The Packard, Hudson and DeSoto plants were reported laying off workers.

Although industry spokesmen still sound like a sales manager's pop talk, there are ominous signs.

Big hunks of the output from the steel mills here go into other kinds of rolling stock—tractors, locomotives, railroad cars, farm implements, trailers. These account for another 10 to 12 percent of the steel market.

But from Minneapolis-Moline, up in the Twin Cities, came word this week that its hay baler plant will be kaput as of Nov. 1, with 500 people laid off. And the big Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Ill., has already

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We, the People, Have Won a Truce—Now We Can Win World Peace

Labor's Role for a Plan to Avert a Bust

By BERNARD BURTON

LABOR WILL HAVE to generate more political and economic heat than it has up to now if the country's workers are not to be hit with the full force of what threatens to be our worst depression. This is the consensus of pro-labor Washington economists who have not been taken in by soft-soaping government handouts which give the impression of an unending vista of "good times."

Instead, a long hard look is being taken at some cold figures and at the prospects of peace time high employment. Most observers agree with the warning of Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, that we have "all the makings of a depression."

So far, however, there are no signs that the administration is doing anything to counter a depression or soften its effect. The letter sent to President Eisenhower by CIO President Walter Reuther, proposing steps to ward off heavy unemployment, seems to have been neatly filed away. Eisenhower's economic advisor, Arthur W. Burns, is supposed to be "studying" the situation.

BUT BURNS, according to his own economic writing, subscribes to theory that there is no real way of knowing if a depression is on the way. He also believes there's no real way of countering a depression or its effects.

Thus far, the administration method seems to boil down to a modern version of the old Hoover "trickle down" theory—a theory embraced especially by George M. Humphrey, secretary of the Treasury. That's the theory that the best way to counter depression is to guarantee huge profits for big business and big banks. Then there will be enough "venture capital" available for investments. That theory went bankrupt in

Hoover's day and it threatens to do even greater damage today. What is overlooked now as it was then is that if the domestic and foreign markets do not consume the products of farm, mill and mine there will be overproduction—and economic crisis.

There are already signs that this is beginning to happen, and these omens are expected to grow into grim reality, especially as arms spending declines with the end of warfare. Here are only some of the indications.

TOTAL INDUSTRIAL production has remained virtually stationary for the past four months. Even if it remained that way it would mean a rise in unemployment with the growing numbers of working class youth coming of age and seeking employment. But the industrial index cannot remain stationary for long; it must go up or fall—and there are few, if any, that would predict an upward swing.

Kingpin in any peacetime economy is auto. And here overproduction has already made its appearance. Even used cars are not selling, let alone new cars. Inventory accumulation has been estimated as 70 percent above normal. Shutdowns have already taken place among smaller companies and layoffs are feared among the larger ones after the summer.

The snowballing effect of layoffs in auto can be gauged by the proportion of products it consumes from other key industries. Auto consumes 20 percent of steel output ("defense" takes only 15 per

cent), 60 percent of rubber, 60 percent of glass and a big portion of non-ferrous metals. If steel is affected it will mean even a greater blow to coal mining which is already in a depressed state.

THESE ARE the decisive durable industries. Others are also falling; the Commerce Department recently announced a "substantial decline" in production of television, radio and electrical appliances. Non-durable consumer industries have been in the doldrums for a long time.

On top of this even construction of housing, where an acute shortage still exists, has fallen for the first time since the end of World War II. Latest government reports show a fall for the second month in succession.

Farm income continues to plummet, with the government getting set to institute acreage controls to cut down wheat production—at a time when the world is in dire need of bread.

A basic reason for this grim picture is the inability of the majority of the people to purchase. Auto is again a good example. According to the latest Federal Reserve Board study, 26 percent of all spending units (mainly families)—those with incomes of \$5,000 a year or over—bought 68 percent of all new cars in 1952. Those with \$4,000 annual incomes or over—41 percent of the population—bought 81 percent of all new autos. Those with less than \$4,000 annual income—59 percent of

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Joe Auto Worker's Tax Picture

By MAX GORDON

OSCAR WADE is glad the shooting is over, but wonders how he can now cut back on the huge increase in energy and muscle forced out of him on his job in the name of war sacrifice.

He is wondering, too, how to get out from under the crushing tax load foisted on him on the grounds the war had to be paid for.

Oscar Wade is a Chevrolet worker in Flint. It could be Detroit or Buffalo or Los Angeles. He could also be a steel worker in Pittsburgh, a rubber worker in Akron, a miner in Charleston, an electrical worker in Lynn, or a railroad worker in Chicago.

He may not have the figures for all industry at his fingertips. But he knows from what he puts out every day, as well as from his aching, weary muscles, that in the last three years he has been pushed to fantastic limits of endurance and speed on the job. It was bad enough before the Korean War broke out. It's been worse since.

IF HE HAS the figures, here is what they show:

Before World War II, production per worker was pushed up about 2 percent a year. After the war, it ran about 3 percent.

In 1950, in only half of which the war was fought, it hit 5 percent.

This is for all production. In the big main industries of the trusts, it went way higher.

Oscar Wade, for instance, works on production of a single small part for Chevrolet. Last year, he and his work team turned out 800 of them a day. Now, a year later, they're up to 1400—an increase of 75 percent.

He gets a nickel more an hour in his pay envelope.

THE TAX SITUATION is also rough. When Oscar Wade was putting in a six-day week, they used to say the 6th day went to the government. This was really true for the single men. For Oscar, who has a wife and two kids, only half that sixth day's wage (at time and a half) was taken out of his pay envelope weekly for income taxes.

Now they've worked themselves out of the sixth day. But over a third of the fifth day's straight time of \$15.60 goes for the week's income tax deduction.

WHEN YOU FIGURE all the taxes—income, hidden taxes on all kinds of goods, state and local—a full day and a quarter goes to the government out of Wade's five days—or a cool thousand for the year.

Again, Wade may not have

the history of what happened with taxes, but it runs something like this:

Back in 1939, the government was collecting about a billion in income taxes. Of this, less than 10 percent came out of the pockets of those making \$5,000 a year or less.

Under the tax law of 1950—passed before the Korean War—about \$18,115,000,000 was collected in income taxes, AND NEARLY HALF CAME OUT OF THE EARNINGS OF THOSE MAKING LESS THAN \$5,000.

Now, get this! The income tax returns this year, under the Korean war tax laws, are expected to bring nearly \$35,000,000,000—again with the workers kicking in nearly half.

So, on straight income tax alone, Oscar and the rest of the workers have been forced to jack up their share from less than \$9,000,000,000 in 1950 to over \$17,000,000,000 in 1953.

And this is only the straight income tax increase. Add the many federal taxes on goods and local taxes, and the cost of the war on Oscar's pocket-book is terrific.

MEANWHILE, the profits of industry are fabulous. The take in the three years from 1950 to 1952 was 123 billion, before taxes. And it was still rising in 1953—11 percent higher in the first three months than in the first three months of the year before. Wade suspects a lot of his sweat and his taxes went to make up this huge profit melon.

How did it happen, what with the big unions labor has built? The answer is the labor leaders have looked the other way because they backed big business in the robber war.

But what now? The shooting has stopped. Will the terrible, deadly speed-up continue and the pockets of Wade and his fellow-workers be plucked for huge taxes so the big boys can continue their vast profiteering?

Wade and lots of his brother workers are beginning to suspect they have to do something about it. Here's the way they're beginning to see it:

Start battling for the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay, and a cut-back on productivity.

Get their union locals, CIO and AFL central bodies, shop departments, etc. going to put the heat on the local congressmen and on Eisenhower for a special Congress session to cut back war appropriations and taxes on the low-income groups. The best way to work it is to demand big increases in exemptions. This means resolutions in the locals and shops, and instructions to delegates to central bodies, delegations to local congressmen and U. S. senators, petitions in the shops.

Letter on the N. Y. Election -- and a Comment

By ALAN MAX

SEVERAL LETTERS have been received from readers on the New York City election campaign. I have selected one of them for comment in this article. It affords an opportunity to discuss several questions not directly raised by the reader. Signing himself

"Progressive," a reader writes that he is very "dissatisfied" with a number of stories in the Daily Worker on the ground that they "endorsed Rudolph Halley for mayor."

To begin with, the Daily Worker has not endorsed Halley.

No doubt "Progressive" received the impression that we did, during the weeks when the Daily Worker was commenting almost daily on the struggle within the Liberal Party over its role in the campaign. Now, the Daily Worker had a very definite position on that struggle. This was because from the outset of this campaign, we felt that what was required and was possible this year, was intense activity, especially by labor, to defeat Gov. Dewey's attempt to extend Eisenhower's 1952 victory to New York City in 1953, preferably through the Republican Party and, if not, through the Farley-Impeller forces in the Democratic Party.

What was required to defeat Deweyism, we said, was united action by the labor movement if possible, but at the very least, parallel action.

THE LIBERAL PARTY is supported by a section of that labor movement, particularly the Inter-

national Ladies Garment Workers Union. We were for the defeat of the maneuvers of the Liberal Party leadership—and of Adolf Berle in particular—to help insure a Dewey victory behind Rep. Javits. We were for the defeat of this maneuver without any "ifs" or "buts."

Now, the rank and file of the Liberal Party felt that the best way to defeat this maneuver was through the nomination of Council President Halley, one of the two members of the Board of Estimate who voted against the transit steal. In this they were buttressed by the results of the Daily News poll which showed Halley a favorite at that time throughout practically the entire city.

While we in no way committed ourselves to Halley for mayor, we did "endorse" the movement of the Liberal Party membership against a tie-up with the Dewey Republicans.

Perhaps some progressives would have felt easier if we had stood aside from this struggle within the Liberal Party. We think otherwise. Certainly Dewey and Berle would have preferred it if we had kept silent.

WE SEE IT THE WAY A PEOPLE'S

coalition in our city, led by labor, cannot develop solely through the more advanced section of the population presenting its own candidates and own program. What is very definitely required is the active movement of the majority of the people against reaction through and within the political organization which they now support, and in a progressive direction, however limited.

Some progressives think that if the masses of the people are NOT ready to jump completely over to their side now, perhaps it is better for the people not to move at all. Along with this goes another wrong notion: that the more reactionary course which some organization like the Liberal Party takes, the better—for then the supporters of the organization will become disillusioned and see that the more advanced forces were right all along.

If this were true, then during the course of the struggle within the Liberal Party, we should have opened an assault on Halley, in the hope that the membership would throw up their hands in despair, take a back seat and let Berle run the show. In the first place, the Liberal Party members

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Attack on Local 3 Steward Setup Chrysler Gimmick to Bust Union

HAMTRAMCK.—A slashing attack against UAW Dodge Local 3 steward system has been launched by the Chrysler Corp. to cut down the amount of time spent by these shop leaders handling grievances and speedup beefs of the workers.

No sooner had the Dodge local's newly elected leadership, headed by Joe Cheal, gotten into office than Chrysler ordered the shop stewards to report to the foremen each morning for work.

Also a new technique in anti-union activity is abroad in the plant. The union, let's say, makes a set of agreements with the company on speed of an operation, or washup time, or relief time. The following week the company supervision comes along and calls

the whole agreement off and if it's a production agreement, they always want higher productivity out of the workers.

Handling and planning this anti-union drive is one Don Shearer in charge of supervision training. It's his job to train all supervision down to the foremen in how to handle union shop leaders and makes their work ineffective.

Union spokesmen bitterly commented that with the shop steward being forced to report and

being assigned to work, the one single union representative in a department of say 500 workers is now unavailable, while the company usually has six people working on labor relations.

Some cancelled agreements between the company and the union have been in existence since 1937.

Union spokesmen also said they were fully aware of another move of Shearer, that of seeking to force a strike, while layoffs are taking place, while Dodge cars aren't selling and the bottom is dropping out of the new and used car markets.

IMPORTANT ISSUES AT STAKE IN DENATURALIZATION TRIAL

DETROIT.—Federal Judge Frank Picard reserved decision last week in the denaturalization proceedings against Gus Polites, Greek American leader. Judge Picard instructed the government attorneys to substantially prove that citizenship can be revoked for "membership" in a legal organization twenty years ago.

Polites is being defended by the noted labor attorney Ernest Goodman, of the firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb. Polites' case is one of the first denaturalization cases to be tested in court under the provisions of the McCarran Act. The retroactive provisions contained in this law establish the unconstitutional precedent that legal ideas and activities at any time in the past can become grounds for revocation of citizenship in the present period.

Polites came to this country in

1916. He has a wife and two daughters. They have two grandchildren. He has long been active in Greek community affairs, helped to build unions among the food workers and during the World War II he helped to sell \$50,000 worth of war bonds. Like millions of other Americans during the depression years he joined organizations to protect workers' rights and aid their starving families. During that time it was legal to do so. Now in the period of McCarthy hysteria the McCarran law claims these actions are illegal.

The Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Charlevoix Boulevard, who are defending Polites, scored the use of \$25-a-day paid informers, one of whom Syrakas, was forced to surrender his gun on the witness stand only when ordered to do so by Judge Picard.

UAW Takes Strike Vote at Harvester—Unity Essential

CHICAGO.—A strike vote is being taken in all the UAW-CIO locals at International Harvester plants.

This announcement came as Harvester workers, who belong to 22 different unions, were battling to crack the company's obstinate refusal to open the contracts for the kind of wage adjustments recently made by the major auto companies.

The vote on a walkout was decided last weekend at a meeting of the UAW-CIO Harvester Conference Board in Indianapolis.

THE UAW named a committee to seek cooperation with the AFL Machinists for possible "joint strike action." The AFL represents the workers in the Milwaukee plant and departments in other plants.

Thus far, the UAW-CIO has turned down all unity bids from the UE-FE, which is conducting a battle for the same wage demands at 10 of the Harvester plants.

The UAW denounced the Harvester company's "jungle warfare approach" to relations with its employees. The union warned that the company will be the loser if it persists in maintaining that the contract is "fixed" and cannot be adjusted during its five-year duration.

IT WAS a little over a year ago that Harvester workers began a series of bitter strikes that lasted all through the spring, summer and fall. It began with the strike of the AFL at the UAW-CIO walkout at Melrose Park, and then the UE-FE strike at eight plants.

The strike front was largely disunited, however, and the Harvester company took full advantage of the fact, beating down each union in succession.

The fact that all the UAW-CIO locals are taking the strike vote this time was seen as significant. The unity bid to the AFL has also strengthened the wage fight.

A NOTEWORTHY strike vote was also taken last week at the International Harvester's Wisconsin steel plant in Chicago, where the 3,200 workers are represented by the independent Progressive Steel Workers Union.

The vote was 1,356 to 878 in favor of a walkout. The issue here is whether or not the workers will get more than the 8½-cent an hour established as the pattern in basic steel.

Negro Worker Denies Guilt in Canada Case

DETROIT.—John Bost, 22-year-old Negro CIO steelworker, held in Canada on a "rape" charge, has denied to a group of family and friends who visited him in prison recently that he was ever in Canada on May 24, the day of the alleged attack.

Bost provided the name and address of a witness who was with him the entire evening until the morning of May 25.

Bost related that on the night of July 4 he went to Windsor, Canada with two friends. Some differences arose and they left his car and he drove on. Feeling remorseful, he returned to the spot where he let them out. To his surprise he had made the target of pistol shots and fled. He returned later to get his car and was arrested by two Canadian Provincial police. They told him he was to go with them, which he did, quietly and peacefully.

When he was told that he was arrested for a "rape" attack that took place on May 24, he denied it and told police he was in Detroit on that night.

From 3 a.m. until 9 p.m. they third-degreed him, telling him over and over again he did it. Then they took him out to a police lineup where nine people were in the showup.

The victim picked out a man two places away from Bost. Bost was later taken into a small room and told that the victim had later said he was the man. Again came the third degree to sign "a confession." Threats of beatings, hanging were thrown at him. One cup of coffee and a sandwich was all the food he got from 3 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Finally weak, exhausted and very frightened he said, "If you will not beat me and not hang me, I'll sign anything." That's how the Canadian Provincial police got a "confession" from John Bost.

He is now awaiting trial in Windsor, Canada. If he is found "guilty" he faces hanging. The Michigan Civil Rights Congress is aiding in his defense.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

SHIFT. We hear via the same source that says Chrysler will buy up the Briggs stock by Xmas, that Packard and Chrysler will not build their 1954 bodies at Briggs.

FINKS. Freedman of Cobo's spy outfit, known as the "Loyalty" Commission, ran into a group of workers on his street the other day who told him that if he didn't quit harassing a physically handicapped person, trying to make a stoolpigeon out of him, that he (Freedman) would have to deal with someone not physically handicapped. Freedman is over 200 pounds and six feet plus.

Another snooper on the city payroll (\$22 a day) once threatened a worker in Herman Kiefer TB Hospital with a gun because he couldn't make a stool out of him. This spy is named Max Lemeaux.

MORE FINKS. Two FBI agents are working full time around Ford Local 600 spying and intimidating people. Someone should put a sign on the bulletin board or in Ford Facts that lets workers know you don't have to talk to these Gestapo-like agents, neither do you have to pollute your house by letting them in.

RUNAWAY. GM's Chevy is sending designs to Europe, where tools and dies are to be made for bodies. Fenders and doors are to be made also in Europe and shipped across to be assembled here. Costs are cheaper there.

The Ford Motor Co. is so alarmed at this new wrinkle in the drive for maximum profits by GM that it has set up a special commission to investigate.

GUEST. Horace Sheffield, new building chairman of the Dearborn Iron Foundry, is letting no grass grow under his feet as he seeks to bring a Reuther look into the foundry and its union meetings. A recent meeting featured Robert Kantor, self-styled top man of the UAW Engineering Department (read time study).

"BASHFUL." In the last issue of the United Auto Worker not a word appears about Walter Reuther saying in Stockholm, Sweden: "We must work hard on the social and economic fronts to fight communism—if need be also with weapons."

SOME ANSWER. Emil Mazey's advice to Kaiser unemployed: Take other jobs. Where, Emil?

REMEMBER. When next you have an urge to buy at Hudson Department Store, remember that they won't let Negroes drive the delivery trucks that may bring your purchase to where you live. It's "white only" when a driver delivers any of J. L. Hudson's stuff.

GET WELL! Jim Cleveland, financial secretary of the Chevrolet Forge Local, is sick in the Lakeside Hospital, Detroit, suffering from a severe heart attack. Drop him a card to get well.

FREEDOM OF PRESS. Why didn't Marshall Boar, editor of the Flint Weekly Review, run anything on the Chevrolet installation of officers where Stellato, Cheal, Murphy, Berry and Travis spoke? That was a big news story.

FORD FACTS. For the first time in its history, Ford Facts, official newspaper of Ford Local 600, has a Negro member as its editor. He is James Watts, former FEPC Director. Congratulations to the world's largest local for its initiative and to its new editor.

AS USUAL. The cops always say there is no police brutality. Now they say there are no teen-age gangs. Some people we know were putting out leaflets in Herman Gardens Housing Project dealing with the Rosenberg case. A gang of teen-agers with brass knuckles came over and tried to intimidate the leaflet passers. It didn't work, as the workers told the young hoodlums where to head off. What's significant is that a police car stood parked at the corner of Tireman and Southfield watching and afterwards the hoodlums were seen grouped all around the scout car.

CREDIT DUE? An enthusiastic builder of The Michigan Worker insists that our paper deserves credit for two improvements on the Muskegon scene: 1. Following a scornful reference by the "Oldtimer," members of Continental UAW Local 113 dropped sponsorship of the scab Matt Cvetic radio series (they had originally agreed to sponsor it for several more months until they got hep to what it was about). 2. Following exposure on May 24 of the vicious neglect of the streets in Negro neighborhoods of Muskegon Heights, paving is now in progress.

STILL LOOKING. Former U. S. Senator from Michigan, Blair Moody, was in Flint recently, we hear, looking for a print shop that could handle the printing of a daily labor newspaper that the UAW is interested in and of which Moody would like to be editor, and which Averell Harriman, the multi-millionaire, wouldn't mind financing.

SPEEDUP. Kaiser workers who got jobs at the Ford Rouge plant claim they had to quit. The speedup was more than they could take.

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SPECIAL!!! JULY ISSUE POLITICAL AFFAIRS CARRIES FINAL TEXT OF COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

More Layoffs; 100,000 by Aug. 3

Auto Workers Saying: Trade With All Nations, Get 30-hour Week, 40-hour Pay to Beat Layoffs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—If you believe the auto bosses-kept press, 100,000 auto workers here will go for a week's "fishing" starting August 3, when "inventory" layoffs occur in Chrysler, Packard, Briggs, Budd Wheel and other auto plants. The real story is that the 100,000 idle auto workers will be "fishing" for work to keep them going in an area where prices recently rose again .07 percent, where rents have risen as high as 57 percent since last September and where thousands don't have a nickel in savings.

Some 15,000 additional auto workers have been out for five weeks at Kaiser plant, 8,000 since last week at Dodge's, 2,000 at DeSoto, 900 at the Tank Arsenal. All have been "fishing" for jobs in vain. Now with the announcement that the "model changeover" layoffs are idling 100,000 more, "fishing" will be indeed tough.

The 73,000 being laid off Aug. 3 by Chrysler, according to union officials in one local, may not start back to work when the one week designated by the company for "inventory" concludes.

At Dodge's for example, the greatest accumulation of cars exists in the memory of oldtimers. At DeSoto the union officials make one comment, "The shortage, is of customers."

Packard weeks long ago reached the saturation point for sales and several weeks ago cut out the entire second shift. At Briggs Conner 500 were laid off two weeks ago and come Aug. 3 the Briggs plant will go down.

IN GM WHERE production is still running high, the company has its own ways of cutting down the output of cars. At Buick they push the workers and speed them up to the point of strike, as is now the situation.

The prediction of UAW president Walter Reuther some time ago that the latter half of 1953 would see hundreds of thousands of auto workers idle is rapidly coming true.

Months ago when it was clear to anyone that the companies were engaging in a terrific speedup of the workers, when output by the workers was the highest in years, Ford Local 600 raised the demand for cutting down the speedup and going out for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay. They made the demand to the UAW-CIO International Executive Board.

It was scornfully turned aside.

Now with layoffs reaching up to 100,000 here, and more to come, and with 65,000 already idle in Michigan before the 100,000 lay-off due Aug. 3, several program-

matic demands are being talked of by locals.

Recently an entire new slate of officers was elected at the giant Chevrolet Local 659 in Flint on a program of favoring Cease-Fire in Korea and continuing peace and friendly relations and trade with all countries and more security for all.

Two presidents, Carl Stellato of Local 600 and Joe Cheal of Dodge Local 3, said in their columns in the local union papers that it's time, and long overdue for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.

Other actions and proposals are: the idle workers at Chrysler Tank Arsenal here went to Washington and Lansing seeking government work. Their union paper, the Macomb County Labor Journal, in an editorial says that it's time someone like U.S. Senator Ferguson and Potter introduced a facsimile of the Moody-Dingell Bill that would pay \$60 a week to workers who are laid off through no fault of their own.

The Chrysler tank Local 1200 asked, the politicians in Lansing, including Governor Williams (who is going to run against Ferguson for U.S. Senator), for a special session to increase Unemployment Compensation, which in Michigan pays \$27 a week, plus \$2 for each child, for 20 weeks, maximum \$35 a week. So far no politicians have answered.

WALTER REUTHER was not available for any comment on 100,000 being laid off. He was still in Europe raising money allegedly to help feed the unemployed in Western Germany. His activities are evidently more of a comfort to Nazi thugs who hope to overthrow the German Democratic Republic by force and violence, than to unemployed either in Germany or at home. Remember: he said at Stockholm: "We must work hard on the social and economic fronts to fight communism—if need be also with weapons."

MICH. PEOPLE WANT PEOPLE

Clardy Wants War

DETROIT.—Rep. Kit Clardy will be on a rampage here at the end of October. The Un-American Committee has already set up shop for stoolpigeons with "information" to give (or sell, no doubt) on "subversive" activities.

The Committee, and its ambitious freshmen GM sparkplug from Flint, expects to "expose" some 200 heretofore unexposed "reds." Experience last February here, and in various cities since, shows that it will simply seek to pillory the most active and militant trade union leaders, the fighters for complete emancipation of the Negro people, the educators who dare to teach a student to think and judge for himself.

Most of all, the Un-American Committee has been a major weapon of the McCarthyites who want to stifle all demands for Peace on Earth.

NOW PEACE is within sight. At this writing a truce in Korea seems to be breaking through the sabotage of the McCarthyite puppet,

Syngman Rhee. Peace is what the American people want above all else.

When Clardy comes to Michigan to fling accusations at the good, peace-loving people here, let us remember that he was the war-minded congressman who inserted into the Congressional Record of Jan. 26, 1953, a pro-war address by National Commander Lewis K. Gough of the American Legion.

Clardy said the speech "presents a positive and constructive program" and "I only wish I had the foresight and the intelligence to have put so able a speech together myself."

In the speech Gough called for putting the Korean war situation into military hands exclusively, allowing Chiang Kai-shek to invade Korea, bombing above the Yalu, blockading the Chinese coast, and to "rearm sufficiently to obtain the victory — eliminating stretch-outs, slowdowns and strikes as nearly as possible for the duration."



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The Worker

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Buick Votes Strike 8 to 1

FLINT.—Buick workers last week voted eight to one to strike against unbearable speedup and other grievances. The vote for strike by UAW Local 598 was 11,169 to 1,459.

Cliff Rock, new local president, declared prior to the vote:

"This election has been forced upon the membership of the Buick Local by the arrogant attitude of Buick management to bargain on speedups, firing of temporary employees, failure to accept or negotiate a local seniority agreement... Buick management, by their arrogant refusal to bargain in good faith with our bargaining committee, has forced this load upon the Buick Local membership."

Production standards in some instances have arbitrarily been raised as much as 50 percent in recent weeks. With layoffs already hitting hundreds of thousands outside GM, GM workers are particularly concerned that they are being forced to work themselves out of a job. They can get no satisfaction on this score through the clumsy, employer-weighted umpire system.

'Safety First'—So Ford Axle Votes on Strike

DEARBORN.—The membership meeting of the Ford Local No. 800 Axle Building has authorized its leaders to take a strike vote to force the Ford Motor Company to protect the health and safety of Axle workers. Similar hazardous health and safety conditions exist in several other buildings at Ford Rouge plant.

It's only several weeks ago that the kept organ of the company, the Detroit Free Press, burst forth in a Sunday gush with the claim that Ford is so conscious of the safety of its workers that some national safety outfit gave the company a medal. (No doubt Ford Foundation has a caucus working in the

outfit and secretly finances it.) Yes, Ford is so "conscious" of safety that they have a section of their personnel who work on a bonus system that pays off when costs are kept down.

A union spokesman told us of one building, 1500 feet by 400 feet wide, where formerly 50 workers kept the place clean. Now, with the "economy drive" and the bonus boys at work, only three cleaners are left.

OIL is on the floor and lays there so long that pieces of bread or sandwiches that drop lay there until they get green. Workers forced to be around this get sick and have to go to first aid.

JOHN L. LEWIS WARNING OF WAR ECONOMY COLLAPSE, REMEMBERED

K. F. Laid Off Workers Say Need Peacetime Work, No Evictions

WILLOW RUN. To the Editor:

Now that several weeks have gone by, and the shutdown of Willow Run is nearly complete, laid-off workers here are reevaluating the events that led to the present situation.

They recall the words of John L. Lewis at the Local 600 Anniversary ceremonies two years ago. At that time Lewis warned against the dependence of certain union leaders upon war contracts. What will happen, he asked, if we stockpile war material and there is no war? That is the situation today, and there is little doubt that a major reason for the canceling of the C-119 and C-123 contracts, is that the Air Force calculations regarding the use of these planes did not mature as scheduled. The recent announcement of the Defense Department of its intention to cancel half a million dollars worth of war contracts in the Detroit area, lends substance to this theory.

unemployed in this area is yet to be determined. While it is true that a certain number of young, white, male workers have been able to pick up jobs here and there, they have no seniority protection and will be the first to be laid off in the general industry-wide cutbacks that are imminent. The problems are much greater for the large number of Negro, women and aged workers who are daily being turned down at the hiring gates of the few plants willing to hire laid-off Kaiser workers. Aged workers, particularly, not only find it impossible to get jobs, but have lost their pension rights in the bargain.

THE GOVERNMENT now, as though to pour salt in the wound, has announced its intention of raising rents in Willow Village, the Federal housing project built in 1941 as a "temporary five-year project," and now in its 12th year. The workers are fighting mad over this new deal, and foresee a

repetition of 1949 when Willow Run went down for four months and the sheriff was riding around daily with a thick sheaf of eviction notices. At that time, the workers were forced to organize themselves into flying squads to prevent mass evictions.

The big business-Pentagon cabal meanwhile, is seeking to utilize the desperate plight of the workers to smash their union. The fact that they are only succeeding in cementing the unity of the workers in defense of the union, has not stopped their efforts. While certain union leaders were running to Washington to beg crumbs for Kaiser Motors, the company has been busily at work rewriting the contract and, in fact, ignoring it in those few areas of the shop still working.

A leading rank-and-file worker and Willow Run community leader volunteered this statement to me: "We're trying to fight here on several fronts at the same time. We need jobs first of all—peace-

time work that doesn't depend upon the whim of a big shot politician in Washington. We need increased unemployment compensation benefits, more welfare aid. We need unity of all the workers to protect the gains that have been won at Willow Run, so that if the shop does start going again some day, we won't be working under pre-union conditions."

"The press shop at Willow Run is still working, making stampings for Chrysler and GM, and the boys there tell me that it's a sweat shop, pure and simple. And some of our union leaders are so busy making a martyr out of Henry Kaiser that the company has been getting away with murder."

The contract between KF and Local 142, UAW CIO, has long been looked upon in union circles as one of the best in the industry. Recently, the company demanded that the union renegotiate this contract to eliminate plant-wide seniority, combine classification, and

vice work schedules" (speedup), etc. The company has threatened that unless this was done, automotive operations would be moved to Toledo. If the contract were rewritten along these lines, it would be one of the worst in the industry.

Many workers believe that this is just the beginning. They recall 1949 when Kaiser-Frazer was the first to go down, and then the whole industry collapsed, resulting in 350,000 unemployed in the area. They also recall Reuther's disclosure several months ago that the manufacturers would turn out their 1953 quotas by August.

The one bright hope on the horizon for these thousands of unemployed is the nearness of the Korean truce. For with peace may come the possibility of forcing up the trade barriers between East and West, opening up a tremendous new market for American manufactured goods, some of which may yet be produced by these workers at Willow Run.

Kaiser Unionist